THE

# WINCHESTER GUIDE;

OR, A

# DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ANTIQUITIES and CURIOSITIES

OF THAT

ANCIENT CITY.

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A NEW EDITION.

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ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER-PLATES.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

# THE HISTORY And ANTIQUITIES of WINCHESTER.

THIS place has a name among the moſt ancient cities of the Britons, by whom it wascalled Caer Givent, which ſignifies the White City, from its ſituation on a chalky ſoil. Many reputable hiſtorians report, that it was founded by Ludor Rous Hudibras, about 892 years before the Chriſtian æra. It was a place of conſiderable note among the ancient Britons, and ſoon after the invaſion of Julius Cæſar, it became a Roman ſtation, called Ventæ Belgarum, and was probably one of their cities, as appears from the diſcovery of a pavement of brick, and ſome coins of Conſtantine the Great, found in digging the foundation of the Royal Palace. It is ſaid to have been firſt fortified with walls by

Guidorius, A. D. 179. which were demoliſhed in the civil wars of the Weſt Saxon princes. The preſent walls are reported to have been erected by Moleutius Dunwallo, A. D. 341. On the ſouth and eaſt ſides, for ſome diſtance, they remain entire; and many fragments of them are continued to a conſiderable extent on the north and weſt, particularly to the weſtward, where are the ruins of a baſtion, called the Hermit's Tower; the external appearance of which denotes it to have been of conſiderable ſtrength. The circumference of the walls is near two miles, to which originally belonged ſix gates, only one of which now remains, except a poſtern, called King's-Gate, which gives name to the ſtreet adjoining; though Leland ſays, that ſome ancient writers call it St. Michael's Gate, from St. Michaels church which ſtands near it. On the weſt, and on part of the north and ſouth ſides is a foſs of prodigious breadth and depth, which added conſiderable ſtrength to the fortification; but to the meadows, which were eaſily floated by the river, ſuch a defence was thought unneceſſary.

King Ethelſtan eſtabliſhed ſix mints in this city for the coinage of money; and during the Saxon Heptarchy, it was the capital of the Weſt Saxon kings, who reſided in it, and adorned it with magnificent churches, and other ſtately buildings,

and

and made it an epiſcopal ſee. From its firſt foundation to this period, it was three times deſtroyed by fire; and by lying contiguous to the ſea-ſhore was continually infeſted with foreign pirates.

In the year of Chriſt 862, it was almoſt totally demoliſhed by the Danes, who, landing on the coaſt near Southampton, laid the country waſte before them. After pillaging this city, they proceeded towards Reading, and were met on the verge of Berkſhire by Oſrick earl of Hampton, who, at the head of the Berkſhire-men, gave them a total overthrow.

Near the Weſt-gate of this city are ſome ſmall remains of a ſtrong and ſtately caſtle, which according to tradition, was built by the renowned king Arthur, A. D. 523. By a plan of it, drawn A. D. 1630, it appears to have been a quadrangular ſtructure, with a tower at each angle; and we find by a ſketch in Speed, that the entrance from the weſt was over a bridge, thrown acroſs the weſtern foſs, leading to a gateway, contiguous to the ſouth-weſt angle of the building; and it appears, by the ſame author, that it had out-works, with towers, to the ſouth. Heylin informs us that it was a gallant but not a great caſtle, bravely mounted on a hill for defence and proſpect. The Weſt Saxon kings, and many of our Princes after the conqueſt, reſided, and kept

their court in this caſtle It appears to have belonged to the crown in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who allowed 6l. 13s. 4d. to the conſtable of it; but we find, that, about an hundred years before the grand rebellion, it became the property of Sir William Waller, who, with his family, reſided in it, Egbert, the firſt abſolute Saxon king of England was crowned in this caſtle, A. D. 819, with great ſolemnity; as was alſo Alfred, Edward the Confeſſor, and ſeveral others of the Saxon kings. William Rufus was crowned here every Chriſtmas; and Richard the firſt was re-crowned in this caſtle after his return from the Holy War. The Kings of England frequently kept their Chriſtmas and Eaſter here, and both held their parliaments and confined their ſtate priſoners and we learn from Speed, that Henry the Fifth kept his parliament here, before he proceeded to Southampton to embark againſt the French.

This city was a place of conſiderable ſtrength in the reign of king Stephen, but in the civil wars between him and the empreſs Maud, it was almoſt totally deſolated. The empreſs, after gaining a ſignal victory over the king, entered the city in great triumph, and was preſented by Henry de Blois, biſhop of Wincheſter, brother to Stephen, with the royal diadem; ſoon after which, the king collecting his forces, and forming another large

army

army followed her to Winchester, where he closely besieged her in the castle: she maintained a brave defence for a considerable time; but all communication with the castle being cut off, and her friends in the city having revolted, she was compelled to the necessity of feigning herself dead, in order to make her escape; and this report being circulated through the city, she was brought out in a coffin, and conveyed as a corpse through the midst of her enemies. But during this siege, the city underwent many calamities, and was set on fire by the instigation, as is supposed, of the aforesaid bishop of Winchester; at which time were consumed upwards of twenty churches, Hyde convent, and several nunneries. In the reign of Edward the Third, a woollen manufacture, and a wool-staple was established here, through the interest of William of Wykeham, which employed all the poor in the country: the spot fixed on for this purpose lay in a back-way from the West-gate to the North-gate, where all the staple-houses were built. This part of the city still retains the name of the Staple-garden, though not the least remains of any of those houses are now to be seen. In the grand rebellion, this city was several times besieged by the parliament; and the castle which was garrisoned by the kings forces, made a brave defence. It was at length, however,

reduced by Sir William Waller, its original owner, and one of Cromwell's generals, who demoliſhed it about 1642, except the chapel, which was, as it ſtill remains, a detached building. This chapel is a magnificent edifice, conſiſting of three iles, a hundred and ten feet in length, and forty-five in breadth, the roof of which is ſupported by marble pillars of the Gothic order, and are allowed to be of moſt excellent workmanſhip. A chantry formerly belonged to it, as appears by its diſſolution at the Reformation. In this chapel a famous cauſe, concerning the ſuperiority of the See of Canterbury over that of York, was tried, A. D. 1072, before Hubert the pope's legate, king William, and all the biſhops and abbots in the kingdom. The aſſizes for the county of Hants, were originally held in the caſtle, at leaſt as early as the year 1272, as we learn from the Wincheſter annaliſt, who frequently remarks, that the royal family quitted their reſidence at this place in order to make room for the judges. And we learn from Speed, that Henry the Third ſat as judge in this caſtle, and tried many cauſes himſelf. But after the diſſolution of the caſtle, the chapel, of which we have juſt been ſpeaking, was appropriated to this purpoſe; from which time it has bore the name of Caſtle, or County hall. At preſent it is eſteemed the beſt Court in the weſtern circuit.

circuit. Over the court of Niſi Prius, above the judge's ſeat, hangs what is commonly called king Arthur's Round Table, which is one ſolid piece of wood, eighteen feet in diameter. This piece of antiquity is ſaid to be upwards of twelve hundred years ſtanding; though ſome authors affirm, that it is of a much later date. However it is of higher antiquity than it is commonly ſuppoſed to be; for Paulus Jovius, who wrote above two hundred years ago, relates. that it was ſhewn to the emperor Charles the Fifth, and that, at that time, many marks of its antiquity had been deſtroyed; the names of the knights were then juſt written afreſh, and the table with its whole ornaments. newly repaired. Tilts and tournaments are ſuppoſed to have been eſtabliſhed at Wincheſter by king Arthur, and were often held before the king and parliament. This table might probably have been uſed on thoſe occaſions, for entertaining the combatants; which, on that account, was properly inſcribed with the names of Arthur's twenty-four knights. The names of the knights inſcribed on the table, are much the ſame as thoſe we find in an old romance, called Morte Arthur, viz. Sir Lancelot du Lake, Sir Triſtram, Sir Pelleas, Sir Gawain, Sir Garethe, &c.

During the great plague in London, the Term was held here; at which time many ſtate priſoners

were tried and convicted of treaſonable deſigns againſt king James the Firſt; ſeveral of whom were beheaded before the gates of this caſtle, on ſcaffolds erected for that purpoſe.

Adjoining to the chapel, and on the very ſpot where the caſtle formerly ſtood, Charles the Second began a magnificent royal palace, from a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, the firſt ſtone of which was laid March 23, 1683. It was intended by the king for his ſummer reſidence, and was to have been ſufficient to entertain the whole court with all kinds of ſport and diverſion. There was particularly intended a large cupola, which was to have been carried thirty feet above the roof, ſo as to be ſeen a great way at ſea. The ſouth ſide is two hundred and ſixteen feet, and the weſt three hundred and twenty eight; and the ſhell, when it was diſcontinued, is ſaid to have coſt upwards of twenty-five thouſand pounds, although the building was no farther proſecuted, than barely carried up to the roof, and covered in. The principal floor conſiſts of a noble range of apartments, twenty feet high, and the whole building contains no leſs than an an hundred and ſixty rooms. The great ſtair-caſe, was to have been ſupported by fine pillars of Italian marble, which were preſented to the king by the grand duke of Tuſcany; but were afterwards given to the duke of Bolton,

by

by king George the Firſt, and are now to be ſeen at the duke's ſeat at Hackwood Park. The centre of this palace being exactly in a line with the centre of the weſt end of the cathedral, the city was to have been laid open from north to ſouth, the breadth of the tranſcept, or croſs of the cathedral, in a ſtreet above two hundred feet broad. which was to conſiſt of houſes for the nobility, and perſons of rank. The foſs, which now ſurrounds the edifice, was to have been converted into a fine canal, over which four bridges were to be thrown, oppoſite the centre of each of the four fronts. A park was alſo laid out near ten miles in circumference, which terminated weſt upon the open Downs, in view of Stockbridge; but the ſudden death of the king prevented the progreſs and execution of this noble plan. The houſe, with a royal revenue was afterwards ſettled by parliament, as an appendage upon prince George of Denmark for his life, in caſe he had outlived the queen; but his royal highneſs died before her majeſty; ſo that all hopes of ever ſeeing it brought to any perfection are now totally vaniſhed. It was afterwards fitted up for the French priſoners, taken laſt war, where upwards of five thouſand of thoſe unhappy wretches were at one time confined.

In a Meadow, called Danemarch Mead, ſituated on the north of the city, without the walls, Guy earl of Warwick is ſaid to have encountered and conquered Colbrand the Daniſh giant. The battle-axe, with which he atchieved this memoradle exploit, was kept in the treaſury of St. Swithin's cathedral till the reformation, and was called Colbrandis Axe.

The religious foundations in this city have been very many; there were formerly fifty pariſh churches and ſome ſay more, out of which there now remains only nine. A number were ſuppreſſed by biſhop Fox, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, as inſufficient to maintain their reſpective incumbents. Thoſe now ſtanding are St. Thomas, St. Lawrence, St. Maurice, St Bartholomew, at Hyde, St. John's, St. Peter's, Cheeſehill, St. Michael's, and St. Swithin's, with that in the ſuburb of Winnall. Monaſteries and conventual buildings were likewiſe numerous, the moſt conſiderable of theſe was that dedicated to St. Swithin, belonging to the cathedral; which was ſituated on the ſouth ſide thereof. But beſides this, of which we ſhall ſpeak more at large hereafter, there was a very eminent one, firſt founded by king Alfred, near the preſent cathedral, whoſe abbots had a ſeat in parliament. The beſt account of this abbey we find in the Monaſticon, which is as follows. "At

"At Winchester was a college of secular ca-
"nons, built by king Edward the elder, in pur-
"suance of his father Ælfrid's will. It was call-
"ed Newminster, to distinguish it from the Old-
"minster or cathedral, within the precincts of
"whose cemetery it stood, no less than two hun-
"dred years from the time of its first erection,
"till the removal of it to a place called Hyde,
"without the city walls of Winchester; where-
"upon the convent lost its name of Mewminster,
"and was ever after distinguished by the title of
"Hyde Abbey. The occasion of this translation
"was on account of the several differences arising
"from the too near neighbourhood of these two
"great churches; to prevent which for the fu-
"ture, the monks of Newminster, being of the
"latter foundation, submitted to transplant them-
"selves as aforesaid. On the original establish-
"ment of this convent by king Edward, which
"was in the year 903, seculars were placed in it
"according to the founder's direction, and St.
"Grimbald nominated to preside over them.
"but his death happening before the same was
"fully settled, I cannot find who else was sub-
"stituted in his stead, or by whom the same ca-
"nons were governed. However it is plain that
"they did not continue above sixty years; for
"on the promotion of Ethelwold (the great pa-

" tron of the monks) to the ſee of Winchester,
" anno 963, he found means to diſſolve this col-
" lege the next year, viz. anno 964, (the occa-
" ſion of their removal, the monaſticon tells us,
" was the wicked life of thoſe ſecular canons) and
" appropriate the revenues to the maintenance of
" an abbot and monks; on whom, as well be-
" fore their removal to Hyde, already mentioned,
" as ſince, were conferred large privileges, not
" only by the munificence of the founder king
" Edward, but alſo by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors,
" kings of England, viz. king Athelſtan, king
" Edward, king Edred, king Edgar, king Ed-
" mund Ironſide, king Edward the Confeſſor,
" king William the Conqueror, and particularly
" king Henry the Firſt, and his queen Maud, as
" may be ſeen in the ſeveral charters in the Mo-
" naſticon. However this Houſe was not with-
" out its misfortunes; for William the Con-
" queror, at his firſt coming, finding the abbot,
" and twelve of his monks in arms againſt him,
" ſeized upon their eſtate, and held it above two
" years; and in the reign of king Stephen,
" Henry de Blois, his brother, then biſhop of
" Winchester, was ſo oppreſſive, that he wreſted
" from the monks almoſt all their church plate,
" diſperſed them to ſuch a degree, that from forty
" they were reduced, to ten. The reaſon of the
" biſhop's

" biſhop's thus treating them was, that they be-
" ing but newly fixed at Hyde, of which there had
" been only one abbot, who died in the eleventh
" year of his government he took advantage thereof
" to reduce them to his meaſures, which are ſaid,
" were to erect his ſee into an archbiſhoprick,
" and convert this abbey into a biſhoprick, and
" ſubject it and Chicheſter, to the juriſdiction
" thereof, &c. Beſides as this monaſtery had
" often rivalled the cathedral, while it ſtood in
" its old place, ſo he was apprehenſive it might
" ſtill vie and contend therewith, it having been ſo
" celebrated and famous for the ſepulchres of di-
" vers princes, &c. there interred, viz. king Ed-
" mund, and his ſon Elfred, St. Eadburgh, daugh-
" ter of king Edward, Ælfred, ſon of king Edulf,
" king Ælfred, and as, ſome authors tell us, king
" Edred, notwithſtanding there is an inſcription
" for him in Winchester cathedral. All which
" princes bones, &c. being with great ſolemnity
" removed to Hyde, created further emulation on
" their depoſing them with ſuch ceremony there,
" where they reſted in quiet till the general ha-
" vock of religious houſes; which ſtorm fell ſo
" ſeverely on Hyde, that there continue not, at
" this day, the leaſt remains of the grandeur of
" this once magnificent abbey, but the name;
" the very ruins being as it were periſhed, not ſo

much

" as the bare walls of this godly church appearing,
" which ſtood juſt without the city gate, and was
" dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Peter, and
" St. Grimbald, and endowed with lands valued
" 26 Henry 8. at 865l. 18s. That this deſtruc-
" tion was made ſoon after the Reformation, and
" the monuments then pulled to pieces, we may
" judge from Leland, who give us the follow-
" ing account hereof.

" In the ſuburb ſtood the great abbey of Hyde,
" and hath yet a paroche church. This abbey
" was called Newanminſter, and ſtood in the
" cloſe hard by St. Swithin's, otherwiſe called
" Ealdenminſter; but when it was tranſlated
" thence to Hyde, it bore the name of Hyde.
" The bones of Alfredus, king of the Weſt Sax-
" ons, and of Edward his ſon and king, were
" tranſlated from Newanminſter, and laid in a
" tomb before the high altar at Hyde. In which
" tomb was of late found two little tables of lead
" inſcribed with their names. And here lay alſo
" the bones of St. Grimbald and Iudoce."

This monaſtery was tranſlated from the neighbourhood of the cathedral, by an edict of king Henry the Firſt, A. D. 1121. The church, which was built with flint, caſed with ſtone, appears from its ruins, to have conſiſted of three iles, and to have been at leaſt two hundred and forty feet long.

long. Of the monaſtery, nothing remains, except ſome out-buildings, toward the ſtreet and one gate-way, the mouldings of which exhibit on each ſide the head of a king. The ſame head occurs on a wall towards the ſouth. Great part of the precinct wall is ſtill ſtanding. The church of St. Bartholomew, now called Hyde church, originally ſtood within the precincts, as did many pariſh churches in other places; and the tower of St. Bartholomew was probably built with the ſame ſtone collected from the ruins of the abbey.

A crucifix was given to this abbey by Canute the Firſt, eſtimated at an equal value with the whole revenue of the kingdom, upon which hung the Britiſh crown till that monarch's death.

Next to this in point of eminence, was a Benedictine nunnery, called St, Mary's abbey, founded by Alſwithe, the wife of king Alfred, A. D. 900. It was ſituated near the houſe of Pawlet St. John. Eſq. the preſent public-ſpirited and worthy Mayor of this city, in whoſe garden, the only remains of this edifice, is to be ſeen, which is now reduced to a ſmall heap of ſtones. This piece of antiquity is however carefully preſerved, and may be ſeen by the curious traveller. It originally conſiſted of an abbeſs and twenty-one nuns, and was valued at the diſſolution at 175l. 7s. 2d. This part of Wincheſter is ſtill called the Abbey;

and

and Camden acquaints us that the ruins of it ſhewed it to have been a ſtately fabric. From this nunnery king Henry the Firſt took his wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm the third king of Scotland, by which marriage the royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united.

The hoſpital of the Almonry of the church of St. Swithin, commonly called the Suſtern Spytal, was a foundation maintained by St. Swithin's convent, and adjoined to the preſent college on the weſt.

The eminent college of St. Elizabeth was founded by John de Pontiſſara, biſhop of Wincheſter, A. D. 1300. It ſtood in a meadow, called St. Stephen's, near the preſent college on the eaſt; and is deſcribed by Leland, thus: "The college "of St. Elizabeth of Hungarie, lyith ſtraite eſt up- "on the new college (Wincheſter College): and "there is but a little narrow cauſey betwixt "them. The mayne arme and ſtream of Alsford "water, divided a little above the college (Eliza- "beth college) into two armes, runnith on each "ſide." Afterwards he adds, "within theſe "two armes, not far from the college church of "St. Elizabeth, is a chapel of St. Stephen." The beſt particulars of this college, we learn from the Monaſticon, which are here quoted for the full information of the curious reader.

The

The biſhop in his ſtatutes ſets forth, "That he "founds this college before the gates of Wolveſey "caſtle, in a certain meadow, called St. Stephen's "Meadow, containing ſix acres, in which alſo "ſtands the ancient chapel of St Stephen; that "there ſhould be three altars erected in the ſame, "the high altar of St. Elizabeth, one of St. Ste-"phen and St. Lawrence, and the third of St. Ed-"mund, king, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, "martyr, and placed there ſeven chaplains, with "ſix clerks in holy orders, three of them to be "deacons, and the other three ſub-deacons. One "of the chaplains to be chief, at the appointment "of the biſhop of Wincheſter, and ſo the chap-"lains and clerks all to be placed by the ſaid "biſhop. The chaplains and clerks to be ſatiſ-"fied with one diſh, and their pittance, and on "Sundays and double feſtivals, the chaplains to "have a ſecond diſh.

"The chaplains and clerks to be obedient to "their chief in all things lawful, and grave in "their habit and behaviour; modeſt, ſober, good "livers, and of good converſation, remote from "laymen. The chief for his clothing, over and "above meat and drink, to have ſix marks per "annum, each chaplain forty ſhillings, and each "clerk twenty ſhillings.

All

" All of them to eat and drink together in the " ſame houſe, the chief and chaplains together " at one table, the clerks at another. Each chap- " lain to lie in the room allotted him, the clerks " all in one place. Each chaplain to have a young " clerk from ten to eighteen years of age, to ſerve " and ſing at church in a ſurplice, and to ſerve him " in his chamber, to be provided with meat and " cloaths by the chief, and no chaplain to have " any other ſervant to ſerve him in particular, and " thoſe young clerks to eat in the ſame hall, ſe- " parate from the others. The chief, with the " advice of the chaplains, to order the reſt of the " family.

" They were enjoined to behave themſelves " devoutly in the chapel, to ſay the Mattins of " our Lady in the morning, in a low voice, and " diſtinctly all together; and then to ſay the " Mattins of the day, ſo that one part of the choir " ſhould not begin before the other had done, and " that there ſhould be a pauſe between every " verſe. After Prime to ſing the Maſs of the " Bleſſed Virgin, according to the uſe of Sarum; " and ſo to ſing all the hours, and then to ſay the " hours of the bleſſed Virgin in a low voice. " Then to ſing the Maſs of St. Elizabeth, and " three Maſſes at proper times to be ſaid: two " for the Dead, and the third of the Holy Ghoſt;

" ſo

" ſo as not hinder the ſinging ſervice. All this " being done, about nine to begin the High So- " lemn Maſs. Every chaplain at each Maſs, to " ſay a particular collect for the founder of the ſaid " chapel; another particularly for him after his " death, another for the biſhop's of Wincheſter " departed; a fourth for the king and queen; a " fifth of the kings, queens, and all the faithful " departed; and a ſixth for the living and dead, " and eſpecially for the prior and monaſtery of " Wincheſter. The chief and chaplains to ſay " Maſs every day, unleſs there be any lawful im- " pediment.

" Before evening ſong, the chaplains, and clerks " all to meet in the chapel, and ſay diſtinctly " the Placebo and Dirige. When a dead body ſhall " be in preſence, or on an anniverſary, or thirtieth " day, the Placebo and Dirige to be ſung with the " nine leſſons, excepting the Paſchal time. After " which they are to begin the Veſpers of our La- " dy in a low voice, and then the Veſpers of the " day ſung. Laſtly, to ſing the Complin of the " day, and ſay that of our Lady. This is to be " done every day for ever, excepting only thoſe " days, the ſolemn ſervice of which ſhall obſtruct " it This office to be performed according to the " ſolemn uſe of Sarum.

The

"The chief to take charge of all affairs both "at home and abroad, to give an account to the "chaplains and the biſhop's treaſurer, of the "ſtate of the chapel, and all that belongs to it; "and, with the advice and conſent of the ſaid "chaplains, to order and diſpoſe of the reve- "nues of the ſame. If the chief be negligent, "or a dilapidator, the ſame to be made out to "the biſhop of Wincheſter; but not by any par- "ticular chaplain, without the conſent of the "major part of them.

"No chaplain to be abſent without leave, at "any hours in the chapel.

"None to be admitted to it, without being well "examined as to his learning, ſinging, and un- "derſtanding of the divine office.

"No women to come within the incloſure of "the houſe, any farther than into the church, or "the hall.

"The chaplains and clerks, at their firſt ad- "miſſion to ſwear to obſerve theſe ſtatutes, dated "in the year 1301."

This college was valued, at the diſſolution, at 112l. 17s. 4d.

On the north ſide of the church-yard of St. Mary's Abbey, before deſcribed, ſtood the chapel of the Holy Trinity, conſiſting of a warden, and ſeveral prieſts.

Here

Here was a convent of each of the four orders of Mendicant Friers. The Auguſtine Friers were ſituate on the ſouth of the city, in the road to Southampton; the Grey Friers, or Minors, on the eaſt, and the Dominicans on the north, juſt within the city. To theſe we may add the prior, and brethren of St. Peter in the church of St. Maurice, and the church of St. Mary Kalendar.

But the moſt noble and magnificent of theſe kind of buildings in this city, was the monaſtery and cathedral, originally founded by Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian king, who is ſaid to have conſecrated it to the honour of our Saviour, on the 4th of November, A. D. 169. This ſtood about an hundred and two years, and was deſtroyed in the perſecution of the emperor Diocleſian, A. D. 266.

We find it afterwards reſtored, and conſecrated by Conſtantius to Amphibalus, martyr, A. D. 309. About the year 542, the ſons of Mordred flew into it to avoid the cruelty of Conſtantine, who diſregarding the ſanctity of the place, murdered one of them before the altar. It continued under this name, in full enjoyment of its privileges till the time of Cerdic, firſt king of the Weſt Saxons, who driving away ſome, and killing others of the monks, turned it into an idol temple. Kingeliſe, one of his ſucceſſors, and the firſt Chriſtian king of the Weſt Saxons, again reſtored it;

it; and demoliſhing the old cathedral, laid the foundation of a new one, A. D. 611, which was finiſhed by his ſon Kenwalch, who ſucceeded to the regal authority. Birinus and Agilbertus were the two firſt biſhops of this new foundation; but on ſome diſpute, the ſee of Dorcheſter was removed hither, A. D. 660; and Wina was appointed to the biſhoprick, who falling afterwards under the diſpleaſure of Kenwalch, purchaſed the ſee of London of Wulphire, king of Mercia, and is reckoned the firſt ſimoniacal biſhop in England. The chapter of this new foundation, who were ſeculars, continued about three hundred years; but were at length removed by the perſuaſion of biſhop Ethelwold in the reign of king Edgar, A. D. 963, who ſubſtituted a convent of Benedictines, which remained till the reformation.

The preſent edifice was began, A. D. 1079, by biſhop Walkelyn, a Norman, in the reign of William the Conqueror, who finiſhed the tower, the choir, the tranſept, and probably the Weſt end; accordingly, the monks, in the preſence of almoſt all the biſhops and abbots in the kingdom, paſſed with much ſtate and ſolemnity from the old monaſtery to the new one, A. D. 1093. on the feaſt of St. Swithin, to whom it was conſecrated; and, in the moſt ſolemn proceſſion, tranſlated the ſhrine of that Saint, to the new church

church. The whole was afterwards nobly improved by William of Wykeham; and at length finished, as it now appears, by bishop Fox, of whose ample benefactions and alterations we shall speak more at large hereafter.

When this eminent convent, which consisted of a prior and forty-two monks, had flourished in its splendor and magnificence for near 900 years, it was dissolved by Henry the Eighth, on the 28th of November, 1539, who seized the gold and silver plate, images, and other rich ornaments, both of the church and convent, and afterwards instituted the present foundation, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. It consists of one dean, twelve prebendaries, six minor canons, ten lay clerks (or singing men), eight choristers, and other members. The revenues at the dissolution, were valued at 1507l. 17s. 2d. the greatest part of which was appropriated to the new dean and chapter. The last prior was William Basyng, alias Kyngsmill, who was made the first dean, and died in the year of our Lord 1541. Great part of the monastery and out-buildings of St. Swithin's, were, about this time, demolished, as useless to the new foundation; and the cathedral, ever since its dedication to the Holy Trinity, has retained the common appellation of Trinity Church.

The length of this magnificent fabric, from east to west, is five hundred and forty-five feet; of these, our Lady's Chapel includes fifty-four, and the choir one hundred and thirty-six. The length from

from the iron door, near the entrance of the choir, to the porch at the weſt end, is three hundred and fifty-one feet; the length of the tranſepts is an hundred and eighty-ſix feet; the breadth of the body, below the tranſepts, is eighty-ſeven feet; and, of the choir, forty. The vaulting in the inſide is twenty-ſix feet high; the exact height of the tower is one hundred and thirty-eight feet and a half; and its breadth fifty feet by forty-eight. This tower is carried up but a very little height above the roof, not more than twenty-ſix feet, and has no proper finiſhing; but is covered in as if the building had been left off; which, very probably, might be the caſe, for there is ſtrength enough below to ſupport a ſteeple higher than that of Saliſbury. The proſpect from the weſt end of the middle ile to the eaſt window, beyond the choir, muſt ſtrike every mind ſuſceptible of thoſe "awful feelings that ariſe from the contemplation of "that greatneſs and extent which are peculiar to "the proportions of Gothic architecture."

A judicious and entertaining paſſage from Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, we have have here properly introduced. 'This ile was originally of the Saxon architecture, not greatly differing from the Roman; with round pillars 'much ſtronger than Doric or Tuſcan, or ſquare 'piers, adorned with ſmall pillars; round-headed 'arches and windows; and plain walls on the outſide without buttreſſes; as appears by the croſs-'ile and tower which remain of it to this day.

'The

'The nave of the church had been for ſome time 'in a bad condition. Biſhop Edyngdon under-'took to repair it in the latter part of his time, 'and by his will ordered his executors to finiſh 'what he had begun. And whether in purſuance 'of his deſign, and by his benefaction, or other-'wiſe, it appears, that in the year 1371, ſome 'work of this kind was carrying on at a great ex-'pence. However, Wykeham, upon due conſi-'deration and ſurvey, found it either ſo decayed 'and infirm, or elſe ſo mean in its appearance, 'and ſo much below the dignity of one of the 'firſt epiſcopal ſees in the kingdom, that he de-'termined to take down the whole from the tower 'weſtward, and to rebuild it both in a ſtronger 'and more magnificent manner. This great 'work he undertook in the year 1394, and en-'tered upon it the beginning of the next year, 'upon the following conditions, ſtipulated be-'tween him, and the prior and convent, who ac-'quit the biſhop of all obligation to it, and ac-'knowledge it as proceeding from his mere libe-'rality and zeal for the honour of God. They 'agree to find the whole ſcaffolding neceſſary for 'the work; they give the biſhop free leave to dig 'and carry away chalk and ſand from any of their 'lands, as he ſhall think moſt convenient and uſe-'ful for the ſame purpoſe; and they allow the 'whole materials of the old building to be applied 'to the uſe of the new. He employed William 'Winford as architect: Simon Membury was

'appointed Surveyor of the work on the biſhop's 'part, and John Wayte, one of the monks, con- 'troller on the part of the convent. As the 'church of Wincheſter is ſituated on a low ground, 'which, without great precaution and expence, 'affords no very ſure foundation for ſo weighty a 'ſtructure, Wykeham thought it ſafeſt, to confine 'himſelf to the plan of the former building, and 'to make uſe of a foundation already tried, and 'ſubject to no hazard. He even choſe to apply to 'his purpoſe ſome part of the lower order of pil- 'lars of the old church, though his deſign was 'in a different ſtyle of architecture; that which 'we commonly call Gothic, with pointed arches 'and windows, without key ſtones, and pillars 'conſiſting of an aſſemblage of many ſmall ones 'cloſely connected together, but which is more 'properly Saracen, for ſuch was its origin. The 'Cruſades gave us an idea of this form of archi- 'tecture, which afterwards prevailed throughout 'Europe. The pillars, or piers of the old build- 'ing, which he made uſe of, were about ſixteen 'feet in height; of the ſame form with thoſe in 'the eaſt ſide of the northern croſs-ile: theſe he 'carried up higher according to the new deſign, 'altering their form, but retaining their ſtrength 'and adopting them as a firm baſis for his own 'work. The new pillars are nearly equal in 'bulk to the old ones; and the intercolumnia- 'tion remains much the ſame. Theſe circum- 'ſtances, in which ſtability and ſecurity were very

'wiſely

'wiſely in the firſt place conſulted, have been at-
'tended however, with ſome inconvenience, as it
'ſeems owing to them, that this building has not
'that lightneſs and freedom, and that elegance
'of proportion, which might have been expected
'from Wykeham's known taſte in architecture,
'and from the ſtile and manner of his other
'works in this kind: of which we have evident
'examples in the chapels of both his colleges
'eſpecially in the weſtern part of that of New
'College in Oxford, which is remarkably beau-
'tiful. To the further diſadvantage of its pre-
'ſent appearance, an alteration which could not
'then be foreſeen has ſince happened. At that
'time the buildings of the monaſtery covered the
'whole ſouth ſide of the church, ſo that it ſeemed
'needleſs to be at a great expence upon orna-
'ments in that part which was like to be for
'ever concealed. By the demolition of the mo-
'monaſtery this is now laid open, and diſcovers
'a defect of buttreſſes and pinnacles, with which
'the north ſide, which was then the only one in
'view, is properly furniſhed. Another alteration
'of the ſame kind has been made in the inſide,
'and with the like effect. Immediately before the
'entrance of the choir, ſtood the veſtry, which
'extending from ſide to ſide of the nave, pre-
'vented the entire conformation of thoſe pillars
'againſt which it reſted to the new deſign; but,
'at the ſame time concealed the irregularity. In
'the time of Charles the Firſt this was pulled

'down, and the preſent beautiful ſkreen; the work 'of Inigo Jones, was erected; but no care was 'taken, by an eaſy and obvious alteration, to cor-'rect a deformity, which was then uncovered, and 'ſtill continues to diſgrace the building, in a part 'which, of all others, is the moſt frequently ex-'poſed to obſervation. However, with all its de-'fects, which appear thus to be owing partly to 'an accidental and foreſeen change of circum-'ſtances, and partly to the care of avoiding greater 'inconveniences, there is no fabric of its kind in 'England, after thoſe of York and Lincoln, which 'excels this part of the cathedral church of Win-'cheſter, in greatneſs, ſtatelineſs, and majeſty. 'This great pile took up about ten years in erect-'ing, and was but juſt finiſhed when the biſhop 'died. He had provided in his will for the en-'tire completion of his deſign by his executors, 'in caſe of his death; and allotted two thouſand 'five hundred marks for what then remained to 'be done, beſides five hundred marks for the 'glaſs windows. This was about a year and a 'half before it was finiſhed; by which ſome 'ſort of eſtimate may be made of the whole ex-'pence.'

From this ile, by a ſtately flight of ſteps, we approach the choir, The ſkreen above mentioned is of the compoſite order, in which, on each ſide of the entrance, are two receſſes, enriched with entablatures and compaſs pediments, wherein are placed the ſtatues of the kings James

and

and Charles the Firſt, They are both of copper, and were given, with the ſkreen itſelf, by the latter of theſe monarchs. In the civil wars, the rebels, among other outrages barbarouſly defaced and abuſed both theſe ſtatues, but particularly that of Charles; attempting to brake off the crown and declaring, with much malicious vehemence, 'that they would bring him back to the parliament.' The ſtalls are of Norway oak, and are a maſterly piece of Gothic ſpire work, being at once elegant and majeſtic. They were erected by prior Silkeſtede, as appears by his name cut out on the pulpit, with which they are terminated on the north ſide. On the ſame ſide ſtands the organ, which was removed thither by command of king Charles the firſt, from the front ſkreen above mentioned, where it was juſtly ſuppoſed to intercept the view from the weſt to the eaſt end. The ſtalls, on the ſouth ſide, are bounded by the biſhop's throne, erected by biſhop Trelawney; the pediment of which is embelliſhed with a mitre and the arms of the ſee impaling thoſe of his family, and is ſupported by fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The vaulting of the roof of the choir was executed in the reign of Charles the Firſt, there being, before this, an opening from the choir into the firſt ſtory or room of the tower; on which account the ſide arches of the firſt ſtory, being intended to be ſeen from below, are wrought and ornamented. We find the ſame opening in the tower of St. Croſs, which was built about the

ſame time. It was undoubtedly looked upon as a beauty in architecture; and had, in ſome meaſure, the ſame effect as the louvre, or open lanthorn, formerly uſed in great halls. Height of roof in the inſide was alſo a favourite circumſtance in ſtructures of this kind, which was produced by this expedient, in a very ſtriking degree. The arms and initials of the king, with thoſe of his conſort, queen Mary, and of John Young, dean at that time, are introduced among the ornaments of the vaulting, which is of wood. The two branches are the gift of the late Dr. Cheney, by whoſe benefaction the choir was paved with marble. In the pannels, below the ſtalls, under the organ, on the oppoſite ſide, are ſome memorials of the new foundation of Henry the Eighth, with the date 1540, in which the new eſtabliſhment commenced; the king's arms, with H. R. viz. Henricus Rex; the arms of the church, given by the ſaid king; the portcullis, and the arms of William Kyngſmill, the firſt dean, with W. K. and the arms of a biſhop of Wincheſter, as appears by the garter and a mitre, with the initial S. and another letter illegible. In the area, leading to the high altar, is a plain raiſed monument, of a greyiſh ſtone, without any inſcription. under which William Rufus was buried, A. D. 1100. This prince, when hunting in the New Foreſt, was acidentally ſhot with an arrow by one Walter Tyrrel a French knight, who immediately embarked for France. The king being killed, and deſerted

deſerted by his courtiers, was taken up, put into a collier's cart, and in that manner, conveyed to this cathedral, and laid under the tomb of which we have juſt been ſpeaking. It is remarkable, that two ſons, and one grandſon, of William the Conqueror, were killed in the ſame foreſt. The tomb was opened by the rebels in the civil wars, who ſtole from thence the remains of a cloth of gold, a ring ſet with rubies, ſaid to be worth five hundred pounds, and a ſmall ſilver chalice. With this area the preſbytery begins, which is ornamented with a roof highly finiſhed, in a different taſte from that of the tower, and is ſeparated, on each ſide, from the north and ſouth iles, by a well executed partition wall of open work. On the top of each wall are placed three ſhrines or cheſts, beautifully carved, painted, and gilded, with a crown on each, in which are depoſited the bones of ſeveral of the Weſt Saxon kings, biſhops, and ſome later princes, who had been originally buried behind the altar, or in different parts of the church. Theſe remains were thus carefully collected and depoſited by biſhop Fox, A. D. 1525. The aſcent to, and area of the high altar, is paved with marble, by the benefaction of Dr. William Harris, prebendary, and ſchoolmaſter of Wincheſter college, who dying A. D. 1700, bequeathed eight hundred pounds for beautifying the altar. The wood work about the altar was erected by biſhop Fox; but the canopy, with its feſtoons, and other ornaments,

were added about the time when the new ſkreen of Inigo Jones, at the entrance of the choir was built, as appears by C. R. in the cornice. The two doors, or entrance on each ſide ſtill remain, through which the prieſt approached the altar from the Sanctum Sanctorum. The tops of three niches are likewiſe remaining over the altar, which probably contained three images, repreſenting the Trinity. Behind is a very loſty ſkreen or partition of ſtone, charged with moſt exquiſite embelliſhments of Gothic workmanſhip, and infinitely ſuperior, in point of finiſhing, to one of the ſame kind in St. Alban's abbey church. The niches, before the Reformation, were filled with ſtatues of ſolid ſilver; but are at preſent ſupplied with urns, which were the gift of Dr. William Harris before mentioned. The ſkreen, ſide partition walls, roof of the preſbytery, and of the adjoining ſide iles, with their walls and windows were finiſhed at the expence of biſhop Fox, A D. 1525, as appears by his name and arms carved in many places. The ſame liberal benefactor, with painted glaſs, which he cauſed to be made, new glazed the windows of this part of the church; that is, the choir windows, and thoſe of the parallel iles. He likwiſe fronted the boundery of the choir on the outſide, with two beautiful pinnacles, and other ornamental architecture, among which his ſtatue is placed, cloathed with the epiſcopal habit. He probably intended to complete the remainder of the eaſt end in the ſame ſtyle; and

and it ſeems, that he reduced the windows in the weſt ſide, to their preſent form. It is conjectured, from good authority, that the biſhop was aſſiſted in this work by prior Silkeſtede; this prior, at leaſt, co-operated with biſhop Fox, in improving the church, by building the ſtalls, and a chapel, about the time when Fox began theſe alterations. His initials, T. S. are in the roof of Fox's preſbytery. It ſhould ſeem that cardinal Henry Beaufort left ſome money for this purpoſe, as H. B. appears on the outſide of the ſouth partition wall, and over its entrance. He died not many years before Fox was advanced to the biſhopric. In the grand rebellion, the altar ſkreen juſt mentioned, was artfully protected from the violence of the rebels by means of an extemporaneous wall, or partition, erected in a parallel line juſt before it, ſo as entirely to conceal its beauties from the obſervation of the ſacrilegious intruders Other parts of the church, however, did not eſcape the miſtaken zeal of theſe enemies to all that was graceful or majeſtic; for on the 16th of December 1642, the ſoldiers, under Sir William Waller, entered the church, were they broke in pieces the carved work of the choir, containing the ſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, in admirable imagery. They deſtroyed the organ, ſeized the rich tapeſtry, cuſhions, and veſtments of the choir, with the veſſels of the altar, threw down the communion tables and carrying off the rails which encompaſſed it, they burnt them in their quarters

They found great ſtore of popiſh books, pictures, and crucifixes in the prebendal houſes, which, after a mock proceſſion were burnt together with the organ pipes in the ſtreet. After this, they defaced many of the monuments; and pulling down ſome of the cheſts which contained the remains of the Saxon kings, they threw their bones againſt the painted glaſs, which they deſtroyed throughout the church except the beautiful window over the altar, exhibiting the portraits of ſeveral ſaints and biſhops of this church, which, being more out of their reach and leſs expoſed than the reſt, is ſtill preſerved entire, together with a few figures on the windows contiguous. The grand weſt windows ſeems to be made up of the diſperſe fragments, which, imperfect as it is, has a fine effect, and leaves the penſive imagination to ſupply that religious light, which was diffuſed over all the church, when every window retained its original ſplendor. In this general deſtruction, however, the elegant tomb of William of Wykeham was happily preſerved by one Cuff, a rebel officer in Sir William's army; who having received his education at the college of this city, held himſelf under an indiſpenſable duty of protecting, with his life, the monument and remains of that munificent founder. The repairs of the devaſtations committed by theſe fanatic enthuſiaſts were made about A. D. 1663, ſoon after the return of the dean and chapter; who having been expelled during Cromwell's uſurpation, did not retake poſſeſſion till Aug. 19 166●

1660; although a ſermon was preached in it on the proclamation of king Charles the Second, in May preceding, as it appears by the following extract. 'At Wincheſter, the mayor and aldermen, 'in their ſcarlet gowns, met at the market croſs, 'and went down to the cathedral, where they heard 'a very loyal and eloquent ſermon from Mr. 'Complin, miniſter of Avington, near Wincheſter. 'Marching thence into the High ſtreet, the mayor 'with the reſt of the corporation, aſcended a 'ſcaffold, covered with a red cloth, and there 'ſolemnly proclaimed king Charles. The which 'ended, the muſquetteers gave a gallant volley: 'then, ſilence being commanded, the remaining 'part of the cathedral ſinging-men, whereof Mr. 'Burt, a gentleman of eighty years of age, was 'one, with the maſter of the choiriſter, and other 'muſical gentlemen, ſung a ſolemn anthem, in a 'room built on purpoſe ſomewhat above the 'mayor's ſcaffold, the words, O Lord, make thy 'ſervant Charles our gracious king, to rejoice in 'thy ſtrength,' &c.

The eaſt end of the church is terminated by three chapels. That on the ſouth is adorned with the tomb of Thomas Langton, biſhop of Wincheſter, by whom it was built. The rood-loft of this chapel conſiſts of elegant Gothic carving in wood, and both the ſides are finiſhed in the ſame taſte; but the work has been much damaged. Under the window are ſeveral niches for ſtatues. The roof is painted with a hen on a tun, being a rebus

rebus on Henton, the place of the biſhop's nativity, and partly on his name; the inſcription Laus tibi Chriſti.

The chapel in the centre is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was erected by prior Silkeſtede before mentioned; and is uſed at preſent for morning prayers. The prior's name is on the roof; and on the ſides; which were adorned with ancient paintings are emboſſed the arms of England, of Silkeſtede, of the ſee, and a rebus of T. Langton, as in the chapel juſt deſcribed; and who was biſhop in the former part of Silkeſtede's priorate; for whom alſo a tun is introduced on the cieling, the inſcription 'ad gloriam Dei.' The ſame emboſſments appear on the outſide of the building in the church yard. In this chapel queen Mary was married to Philip king of Spain; and the chair in which ſhe was ſeated during the ceremony, ſtill remains near the altar. On the north ſide of the Virgin Mary's chapel, is a ſmall chapel, dedicated, perhaps, to St. Michael; as the portraiture of that angel appears in many parts of the roof. In this chapel are the monuments of biſhop Edington, and dean Maſon. Here is, likewiſe. the magnificent monument of the earl of Portland. lord high treaſurer of England, in the reign of king Charles the Firſt. His effigy is in copper armour at full length, with his head raiſed on three cuſhions of the ſame.

In the ſouthern tranſept is another chapel, built, as ſome imagine, by Silkeſtede, which is called by

by his name; though others ſay he was not the founder, but only made uſe of it as a private oratory: he, however, ſeems to have borne ſome relation to it, for on the oppoſite ſide, are the remains of a canopy, under which the preſſes for the choir veſtments are placed, which formerly ſeems to have been the covering of ſtalls, and ſtill preſerves in the cornice the initial letters of Silkeſtede's name, often repeated. It is probable theſe originally belonged to the oppoſite chapel. It is not unlikely that Silkſtede altered the windows on this ſide of the tranſept; for, on the library window, contiguous to them on the outſide, is carved T. S. for Thomas Silkſtede, as is before obſerved. The elegant ſkreen of this little chapel was, at leaſt, erected by this prior; for on it is carved, in large ornamental Gothic characters,

THOMAS

A few years ſince, that part of the ſkreen before the family vault of ſerjeant Eyre. adjoining to this chapel, was beautified, and brought to its preſent perfection by that family,

The library, at the ſouth end of the ſouthern tranſept, was reduced to its preſent form, and repleniſhed with a valuable collection of books, by biſhop Morley, A. D. 1686. But it evidently was a room belonging to the convent, as appears by the initial letters of prior Silkſtede's name, cut in a moulding of the eaſt window, anſwering to the arms of the ſee in the oppoſite moulding. The preſent chapter houſe, being the weſtern ile of

of the ſouth tranſept, was appropriated to that purpoſe A. D. 1621. In the northern tranſept are ſome imperfect traces of ancient painting, ſuppoſed to repreſent the combat of Guy Earl of Warwick with the Daniſh giant before mentioned. About the middle of the great weſtern ile ſtands an ancient font: it is a ſquare, maſſy block of jet coloured marble, in which a circular baſon is formed for the water. It is three feet three inches over, ſupported by a plain pedeſtal of ſtone. The ſides of the ſquares are ornamented with rude baſs relievos, which ſeem to repreſent the miracles of ſome ſaint belonging to this church; and, if we may judge from the ſtyle of the architecture introduced in the carving on the ſouth ſide, this ſingular monument of antiquity was the workmanſhip of the Saxon times. Under the Sanctum Sanctorum, behind the altar, is the royal vault, or burying place of the Saxon kings, whoſe remains were collected by Fox, as before obſerved, and depoſited in the cheſts on each ſide of the altar. The firſt of theſe cheſts on the ſouth ſide has this inſcription:

Edredus Rex, obiit anno 955,
Hic pius in tumulo Rex Edredus requieſcit,
Qui has Britonum terras rexerat egregie.

In Engliſh thus.

King Edred died in the year 955.
Here reſts the pious king Edred in his tomb,
Who notably governed theſe lands of the Britons.

The

The ſecond cheſt has this inſcription.

Edmundus Rex, obiit . . . .

Quem theca hac retinet Edmundum ſuſcipe, Chriſte,
Qui vivente Patre Regia ſceptra tulit.

King Edmund dy'd . . . . . Receive, O Chriſt Edmund, whom this cheſt contains, who ſwayed the regal ſceptre while his father was living.

The third cheſt formerly contained the bones of Canutus, and William Rufus, who were interred below; and had formerly this inſcription.

Hic jacent oſſa Cnutonis, & Willielmi Ruff.

Here lye the bones of Cnute and William Rufus, Inſtead of which, there has ſince been put on it the following inſcription.

IN HAC ET ALTERA E REGIONE CISTA, RELIQUÆ SUNT OSSIUM CNUTI, & RUFI REGUM; EMMÆ REGINÆ; WINÆ & ALWINI EPISCOPORUM.

In this, and the other oppoſite cheſt, are the remains of the bones of Cnute, and Rufus, kings; of queen Emma; Wina and Alwyn, biſhops.

On the ontſide of the firſt cheſt from the altar on the north partition wall is this inſcription.

Rex Kingilſus, obiit 641.

King Kingiliſe dy'd 641.

On the choir ſide of the ſame cheſt.

Adulphus, obiit 857.

Kingilſi in ciſta hac ſimul oſſa jacent, & Adulphi,
Alter Fundator, hic Benefactor erat.

Adulphus

Adulphus dy'd 857.

In this cheſt lye together the bones of Kingiliſe and Adulphus. The firſt was a Founder, the latter a Benefactor.

The ſecond cheſt has this inſcription.

Kenulphus Rex, obiit 754.
King Kinulphus died 754.

On the choir ſide.

Egbertus, obiit 837.

Hic Rex Egbertus pauſat cum Rege Kenulpho
Nobis egregie munera uterque tulit.
Egbert dy'd 837.
Here king Egbert lies, with king Kinulphus,
Each of them brought us noble preſents.

On the third cheſt was formerly this inſcription.

Hic jacent oſſa Winæ Epiſcopi.
Here lye the bones of biſhop Wina.

With the bones of biſhop Wina, were encloſed thoſe of Stigand, at firſt biſhop of Wincheſter, afterwards tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury, A. D. 1052; and on the north ſide of the coffin was this inſcription.

Hic jacet Stigandus Archepiſcopus.
Here lies Archbiſhop Stigand

But now the iuſcription upon it is,

IN HAC CISSA A. D. 1661, PROMISCUE RECONDITA SUNT OSSA PRINCIPUM ET PRÆLATORUM, SACRILEGA BARBARIE DISPERSA A. D. 1642.

In

In this cheſt. in the year of our Lord 1642, were promiſcuouſly laid up the bones of princes and prelates, which had been ſcattered about with ſacrilegious barbarity in the year of our Lord 1642.

Upon the partition walls, are ſome ancient monuments to the memory of ſeveral noble perſonages; viz. under the ſecond cheſt in the ſouth wall, is a monument with the following inſcription,

Intus eſt corpus Ricardi, Willielmi Conqueſtoris filii, & Beorniæ ducis.

Within is the body of Richard, ſon of William the Conqueror, and duke of Barre.

This Richard was the brother of Rufus, and was killed in the New Foreſt. Near his monument, is entombed the heart of Ethelmare, biſhop of Wincheſter, which was found in an ewer, and has this inſcription;

Obiit anno 1261.

Corpus Ethelmari, cujus cor nunc tenet iſtud Saxum, Pariſis morte datur tumulo.

The body of Ethelmare, whoſe heart this ſtone contains, lies interred at Paris. He died in the year 1261.

Near the entrance of the choir in the ſame wall, is this inſcription:

Intus eſt cor Nicholai olim Wintonienſis Epiſcopi, cujus corpus eſt apud Waverly.

Within is the heart of Nicholas formerly Biſhop of Wincheſter, whoſe body is buried at Waverly.

On

On the north ſide of the wall formerly ſtood a fourth cheſt, containing the bones of the biſhops Elmſtan and Kynulphus, with this inſcription:

Pontifices hæc capſa duos tenet incineratos,
Primus Elmſtanus, huic ſucceſſorque Kynulphus.

This cheſt contains the remains of two biſhops,
The firſt Elmſtan, and his ſucceſſor Kynulphus.

The monument of Biſhop Alfymus was on the ſame wall, eaſtward of biſhop Elmſtan's with this inſcription:

Alfymus plumbo præſul requieſcit in iſto.

Alfymus, a Biſhop of this church, reſts in that leaden urn.

Under Kingulſtus's cheſt, in the ſame wall is this inſcription:

Qui jacet hic Regni ſceptrum tulit Hardicanutus
Emmæ Cnutonis gnatus et ipſe fuit.
Obiit 1111.

Hardicanute, whoſe body lies here, held the ſceptre of this kingdom; he was the ſon of King Canute and Queen Emma. He died 1111.

In the ſame wall, is this inſcription:

Alwinus obiit 1047.
Hic jacet Alwini corpus, qui munera nobis
Contulit egregia, parcito Chriſte pio.

Alwyn died 1047.

Here lies the body of Alwyn, who made us ſeveral rare preſents, Chriſt ſpare his pious ſoul.

Alwi

Alwyn was biſhop of this See, in the reign of Edward the confeſſor; and was confined in one of the monaſteries of this city, on ſuſpicion of a criminal connexion with queen Emma, who cleared the biſhop and herſelf from that aſperſion, by performing the Fiery Ordeal, that is, the walking blindfolded over nine plow-ſhares, red hot. This ſhe is ſaid to have done at the eaſt end of the cathedral, without receiving the leaſt injury; upon which memorable event, and by way of thankſgiving for her deliverance, ſhe added nine manors to the revenues of the church. Her monument is in the ſame wall with the biſhop's and has this inſcription:

Hic Emmam ciſta Reginam continet iſta,
Duxit Etheldredus Rex hanc, et poſtea Cnutus;
Edwardum parit hæc, ac Hardicanutum
Quatuor hos Reges hæc videt ſceptra tenentes;
Anglorum Regum fuit hæc ſic Mater et Uxor.

This cheſt contains Queen Emma, who firſt married King Ethelred, and afterwards Canute; ſhe bore Edward and Hardicanute, and lived to ſee them reign; thus was ſhe both Mother and Wife of Engliſh Kings.

Under the monument of biſhop Alſimus we read this inſcription:

Defuncti corpus tumulus tenet iſte Johannis
Pontois, Wintoniæ præſulis eximii.
Obiit anno 1304.

This

This tomb contains the body of John Pontois, an amiable biſhop of Wincheſter Cathedral,
Who died in the year 1304,

He is ſometimes called John de Pontiſſara, who built St. Elizabeth's college. In the wall on the ſame ſide under the cheſt of Biſhop Wina, is the monument of Biſhop Toclive, with this inſcription:

Præſulis egregii pauſant hic membra Ricardi
Toclive, cui ſummi gaudia ſuntu poli.
Obiit anno 1189.

Here reſts the remains of the pious biſhop Richard Toclive, may he enjoy the delight of heaven.
He died in the year 1189.

At the eaſt end of the ſouthern partition wall, lies the body of Richard Fox biſhop of Wincheſter, the pious founder of Corpus Chriſti College in Oxford, who died A. D. 1528. His monument is a moſt finiſhed ſpecimen of the improved Gothic; here is no inſcription to his memory: but he is repreſented by the effigies of a ſkeleton. Within there is a ſmall oratory, or chapel, called Fox's ſtudy, which he uſually frequented for his devotion. The roof is highly finiſhed; and the paſſion of our Saviour is repreſented over its altar in beautiful painted carved work. At the eaſt end of the northern partition wall, is interred Stephen Gardiner, biſhop of this See, under a monument of plain architecture. He is likewiſe repreſented by the figure of a ſkeleton; which received great injury in the civil wars. He died A. D. 1555.

The

The traverſe wall, betwixt theſe monuments, under which is the entrance into the Κοιμητήριον, or Reſting-place, has the arms of Charles the ſecond at the top, and was formerly ornamented with the ſtatues of ſeveral Saxon kings, biſhops, &c. who had been buried near this ſpot, with theſe inſcriptions under them, in Saxon characters.

Kingulſtus Rex. Kinewaldus Rex, Adulphus Rex. Edwardus Rex Senior. St. Birinus, Epiſcopus. Egbertus Rex. Alfredus Rex filius ejus. Athelſtanus Rex filius ejus. Edredus Rex. Edgar Rex. Emma Regina. Alwinus Epiſcopus. Etheldredus Rex. S. Edwardus Rex filius ejus. Canutus Rex. Hardicanutus filius ejus.

Over each name is a well executed niche and pedeſtal, which ſeem to have been made and ornamented by biſhop Fox. Under the whole is this diſtich:

Corpora ſanctorum ſunt hic in pace ſepulta,
Ex meritis quorum fulgent miraeula multa.

The bodies of Saints here reſt in peace, through whoſe ſhining merits many conſpicuous miracles were wrought.

Beſides the Saxon kings already mentioned, Ethelwolf, Edſed and Edwin were interred in this church; together with ſome of its more ancient biſhops, viz. Danewulf, Ethelwold, Brithwald, Walkelyn, Henry de Bloys, &c. In the area on the eaſt ſide of this traverſe wall, is a ſumptuous and ſtately monument to the memory of Henry Beaufort,

Beaufort, ſon to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter; he was biſhop of this See, cardinal of St. Euſebius, general of the Pope's forces againſt the Bohemians, and four times lord high chancellor of England; and was a noble benefactor to this church. His effigies is repreſented in the cardinal's habit; but the inſcription is now totally loſt, this being all, according to Godwyn, that remained legible near two hundred years ago;

Tribularrer ſi neſcirem miſericordias tuas.

I ſhould be in tribulation, if I was ignorant of thy mercies.

Oppoſite to this, and deſigned in evident imitation of it, is the ſuperb ſhrine and monument of William Wainfleet biſhop of Wincheſter, lord high chancellor of England, and the munificent founder of Magdelen college Oxford, who died A. D. 1486 He is repreſented on his tomb in his epiſcopal habit, graſping his heart betwixt his hands. The roof and ſpire work of his ſhrine is equal, if not ſuperior, in exuberance of ornament and height of finiſhing to any ſtructure of the kind in England. It was repaired by the maſter of Magdalen college, A. D. 1741. It is recorded of biſhop Wainfleet, that he propoſed to the heads of New-college, Oxford, to enlarge their revenues to double their value, provided the members of that body would pray for his ſoul jointly with that of William of Wykeham. But their veneration for the memory of their founder, was ſo great, that upon conſidering

dering the propoſal, they judged that the complying with it would be derogatory to his honour, and therefore refuſed the offer. Weſtward of his monument are the traces of the effigies of a biſhop of this church, ſaid to be Saint Swithin; it appears to have been formerly inlaid with braſs, which was carried off in the civil wars. Near this is a tomb raiſed ſomewhat higher than the pavement, ſaid to be that of Lucius firſt chriſtian king of Britain, and original founder of Wincheſter cathedral. Here is, however, no inſcription to illuſtrate this conjecture. At the bottom of the ſteps, on the ſouth ſide of the choir, are two very ancient monuments; one of which has no inſcription; the other belongs to prior of the convent, who died in the year of our Lord 1295, and is thus inſcribed:

Hic jacet Willielmus de Baſing, quondam Prior iſtius Eccleſiæ, cujus animæ propitietur Deus, & qui pro anima ejus oraverit, tres a nos & quinquaginta dies Indulgentiæ precipiet.

Here lies William of Baſing, formerly Prior of this church, to whoſe ſoul may God be propitious; and he who ſhall pray for him, ſhall obtain an indulgence of three years and fifty days.

The adjoining monument, may with equal probability be his predeceſſor's, whoſe name was William de Baſing and who died A. D. 1284.

Near the choir, is the tomb of William of Edington, one of the biſhops of Wincheſter, who, while biſhop of this See, was elected arch-biſhop of

of Canterbury; but when the arch-biſhopric was preſented to him, he rejected it, ſaying, "If "Canterbury is the higher rack, Wincheſter "is the better manger." He was made lord high treaſurer of England, and was a noble benefactor to this church. He was ſucceeded in his Epiſcopacy by the famous William of Wykeham, ſo denominated from the village where he was born; which is about fifteen miles ſouth eaſt of this city, in the road to Goſport; and lies buried in a magnificent chapel, built at his own expence thirteen years before his death, for his private devotion. Its ſituation, however, ſeems not at all well choſen, if we conſider it with regard to the beauty of that part of the church in which it ſtands, where it creates an irregularity by projecting on each ſide beyond the pillars: but Wykeham was determined to the choice of this particular ſpot, by a ſtrong religious impreſſion, which had been ſtamped on his mind from his childhood: for in this part of the old church there had been an altar formerly dedicated to the B. Virgin Mary. where maſs uſed to be celebrated every morning, which ſeems to have been a favourite one, and much frequented when Wykeham was a boy; it had a particular name among the people, and was called PEKISMASSE, from the name of a monk of the convent who uſually officiated in it. Wykeham though young, was conſtant in his daily attendance at this maſs, and ſeems even then to have choſe the bleſſed Virgin for his peculiar patroneſs,

and

and, in a manner to have dedicated himſelf to her ſervice. This, it was, that determined the ſituation of his oratory: and which ſeems to have been the reaſon of his dedicating to her his two colleges, and calling them by her name; over all the principal gates of which, he has carefully repreſented himſelf in the act of adoration to her, as his and their common guardian. He erected this chapel between the very pillars where he performed his daily devotions in his younger days. againſt one of which ſtood the altar above mentioned: this chapel is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the altar was continued in the ſame place as before. The biſhop ordered his body to be depoſited in the middle of this chapel; and, ſo great was his perſuaſion of the reaſonableneſs and efficacy of prayers for the dead, that he himſelf, a little before his death, directed that maſſes ſhould be perpetually ſaid for him in the following manner. 'The Prior and Convent, in con-'ſideration of a benefaction made to them by the 'biſhop, of about the yearly value of twenty 'marks; and in conſideration of his having at a 'great expence, in a moſt decent and handſome 'manner, rebuilt from the foundations his and 'their cathedral church of Wincheſter, and given 'to it a great number of veſtments and other or-'naments; as alſo in gratitude for many other 'favours and benefits moſt generouſly conferred 'on them by him; being deſirous to the utmoſt 'of their ability, to compenſate with ſpiritual

'goods the many benefits both temporal and ſpi-
'ritual received from him, engage, for themſelves
'and their ſucceſſors, to perform for ever the fol-
'lowing ſervice for the health of his ſoul, and for
'the ſouls of his parents and benefactors. In the
'firſt place, in the chapel in the nave of the
'church, where the biſhop has choſen to be bu-
'ried, three maſſes ſhall be celebrated daily, for
'him and his benefactors particularly, by the
'monks of the convent; the firſt maſs, De Sancta
'Maria, early in the morning throughout the year;
'the other two maſſes later in the morning, at
'Tierce, or at ſixth hour, either De Sanctis, or
'De Temporali, as the devotion of the perſon
'officiating ſhall incline them; in each of which
'maſſes the collect Rege quæſumus ſhall be ſaid
'during the biſhop's life for his good eſtate, and
'the prayer Deus cui proprium, for the ſouls of
'his parents and benefactors. After the biſhop's
'deceaſe, inſtead of the collect Rege quæſumus,
'ſhall be ſaid the prayer Deus qui inter Apoſtoli-
'cos, for the biſhop, and for him only. The
'prior to pay each of theſe monks every day,
'one penny; the ſacriſt to provide for them bread,
'wine, book, chalice, veſtments, candles for the
'altar, pall, and all other neceſſaries and orna-
'ments. They further engage, that the charity-
'boys of the priory, ſhall, every night for ever,
'ſing at the ſaid chapel in the honour of the bleſſed
'Virgin Mary, the anthem Salve Regina, or Ave
'Regina, and after it ſay the pſalm De profundis,

with

'with the prayer Fidelium, or Inclina, for the 'ſouls of the father and mother of the biſhop. and 'for his ſoul after his deceaſe, and for the ſouls 'of all the faithful deceaſed: for which the prior 'is to pay the almoner yearly, on the feaſt of 'the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin, ſix ſhil-'lings and eight-pence, for the uſe of the ſaid 'boys. It is farther ordered, that the monks of 'the convent in prieſt's orders, ſhall be appointed 'weekly to the performances of theſe ſervices in 'a table by courſe; and that, if any one ſo ap-'pointed, ſhall by ſudden infirmity or otherwiſe 'be hindered from officiating, he ſhall give no-'tice of it to the prior or his ſubſtitute, who ſhall 'nominate another to ſupply his place.'

This engagement of the prior and convent was dated the 16th of Auguſt, 1404, about a month before the biſhop's death, which happened at South-Waltham, on Saturday the 27th of September following, about eight o'clock in the morning, in the 80th year of his age. His funeral was attended by a great concourſe of people of all ſorts; ſome, as we may well ſuppoſe, were drawn thither by their affection for him, and regard for his memory; and great numbers of the poorer ſort, to partake of the alms reached out to them on this occaſion; for he had ordered in his will, that in whatever place he ſhould happen to die, and through whatever places his body ſhould be carried, between the place of his death, and the cathedral church of Wincheſter, in all theſe places,

to every poor tenant that had held of him there as biſhop of Wincheſter, ſhould be given, to pray for his ſoul, four-pence; and to every other poor perſon aſking alms, two-pence, or one-penny at leaſt, according to the diſcretion of his executors; and that on the day of his burial, to every poor perſon coming to Wincheſter, and aſking alms for the love of God, and for the health of his ſoul, ſhould be given four-pence. The abundant legacies, benefactions, and charitable donations bequeathed by this great prelate, may be ſeen at large in his life written by the ingenious Dr. Lowth; to which we refer the reader, as it would be going too far from our ſubject to introduce them here. We ſhall only further obſerve, that though he had no large ſhare of learning, he was a great promoter of it; his natural genius was much beyond his acquired parts, and his ſkill in politics beyond his eccleſiaſtic knowledge. He was keeper of the privy ſeal, lord high chancellor of England, and prime miniſter of ſtate to king Edward the third; whom he put upon forming theſe two great projects, which made his reign ſo glorious, firſt upon ſetting up his claim to the crown of France, and ſecond, upon inſtituting the order of the garter, in which he obtained the honour for the biſhops of Wincheſter to be always prelates of the garter, as an appendix to the biſhopric; Wykeham himſelf was the firſt, and the enſigns of that order are joined with the epiſcopal ornaments, in the robing of his effigies on his monument. He built the caſtles

of

of Windſor and Queenborough for the ſaid king; founded New College Oxford, and St. Mary's College in this city: he repaired a great number of churches in his dioceſe, among which he diſtributed one hundred and thirteen ſilver chalices, and one hundred pair of veſtments; he repaired and amended the roads between Wincheſter and London, and in many other places, when they were very bad, and almoſt impaſſable, making cauſeys, and building bridges at a vaſt expence; he likewiſe purchaſed eſtates to the value of two hundred marks a year, in addition to the demeſne lands of the biſhopric of Wincheſter, that he might leave there ſome other memorial of his munificence, beſides that of building and repairing the cathedral church.

Though the ornaments of his oratory were deſtroyed by the rebels, yet his monument was protected as before obſerved, and remains entire and unhurt to this day; it is of white marble, of very elegant workmanſhip, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying upon it; and on a plate of braſs running round the edge of the upper table, is the following inſcription:

Wilhelmus dictus Wickham jacet hic nece victus,
Iſtius Eccleſiæ præſul reparavit, eamque,
Largus erat, dapifer, probat hoc cum divite pauper,
Conſiliis pariter Regni fuerat bene dexter.
Hunc docet eſſo pium fundatio Collegiorum
Oxoniæ primum ſtat, Wintoniæque ſecundum.

Jugiter oretis, Tumulum quicunq; videtis
Pro tantis meritis quod ſit ſibi vita perennis.
Here, overcome by death, lies William of Wickham,
Biſhop of this church, which he repair'd;
Bountiful and munificent to the poor;
Uſeful to the kingdom as an able politician.
The noble college he endow'd at Oxford,
And that afterwards founded at Wincheſter,
Are ſtanding monuments of his exemplary devotion,
For which, pray God reward him with eternal life.

Near the door of Langton's chapel, is a black marble, raiſed a little above the pavement, with an inſcription to the memory of Frances, Counteſs of Exeter, who died A. D. 1663, aged 87 years. Adjoining to this, is the monument of Lord Henry Powlett, who died A. D. 1672, with an inſcription and the arms of the family. Adjacent to theſe, lie the remains of the Counteſs of Eſſex, under a grey marble, with her coat of arms and inſcription: ſhe died A. D. 1656. Here is likewiſe, the monument of the Right Honourable James Touchet, Baron Audley, and Earl of Caſtlehaven in Ireland, who died A. D. 1700. And near theſe, are the monuments of Biſhop Levintz, Sir Thomas Higgons, and Sir John Clobery, who, for his intrepidity and valour in the ſervice of king Charles the ſecond, was raiſed from the obſcurity of a private ſoldier, to the honourable dignity of a knight, and had an adequate fortune given him by that prince.

On

On the north ſide of the ſteps leading up to the choir, between two pillars, is a large vault about four feet high, wherein is interred Biſhop Morley, founder of the preſent Epiſcopal Palace; and Dr. Morley, his nephew, with their arms and inſcriptions.

In this church lies Biſhop Cooper, the much admired author of Theſaurus. He was buried on the ſouth ſide of the choir, near the biſhop's throne, under a grey ſtone, which was removed on paving the choir with marble.

In the northern tranſept is this inſcription, on Thomas Harris, author of ſome unintelligible Latin compoſitions.

H. S. E.
Thoma Harris,
Richardi Harris Equitis Aurati
Filius, natu et denatu ſextus,
Qui obiit Jun. 25,
Anno { Ætatis 37
Dom. 1724.
Natus unum tantum Naſciturum,
Moriens unum tantum Morituram
Reliquit.

Here lies interred
Thomas Harris, who died 25th June, 1724, aged 37.
Under this Stone entom'd doth lie,
The ſixth Son of a Knight, who chanc'd to die,
And what is yet more ſtrange to tell—*d'ye ſee*,
When born, left one to be born after *he*;
Who muſt die too, ſo mortal men are fated,
Unleſs he and his works, are both TRANSLATED.

The more modern Monuments and Inſcriptions of this church being numerous and elegant, cannot fail to engage the obſervation of every ſpectator: they will therefore be omitted here, as a formal and entire recital of them, would extend our work to a tedious and unneceſſary prolixity. Thoſe already deſcribed, are not only the moſt ancient, but are moſt worthy of curious ſpeculation.

From this ſurvey of the inſide of the church, we would conduct the ſpectator to the weſt end, which is a maſterly ſpecimen of the maſſy Gothic manner. It is finiſhed with two ſmall ſide ſpires, and a central pinnacle, in which is a niche or pedeſtal, containing an epiſcopal ſtatue of William of Wykeham.

We may obſerve, that this See was never removed ſince its firſt foundation; as moſt or all in the ſouth weſt parts have been. It was firſt dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, next to St. Swithin, and laſtly to the bleſſed Trinity. Its Biſhops, beſides being prelates to the moſt noble Order of the Garter, are Chancellors to the See of Canterbury. This dioceſe formerly contained the counties of Surry and Southampton, and the Iſle of Wight; to which Queen Elizabeth added the Iſles of Jerſey, and Guernſey, Sark, and Alderney, once appendages of the Biſhopric of Conſtance in Normandy. The counties, with the Iſle of Wight, contained three hundred and ſixty-two pariſhes; the Iſle of Jerſey an hundred and thirty-one, and that of Guernſey and the other

other two as many more. It was anciently valued in the King's books at 3885l. 3s. 3d. and before the reformation paid to the Pope for firſt fruits, 12000 ducats. It is now eſteemed one of the richeſt Biſhoprics in the kingdom. This See has yielded to the church ten Saints; to Rome two Cardinals; to England one Lord Chief Juſtice, nine Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treaſurers, one Lord Privy Seal, one Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, another to the Exchequer, and twenty-eight Prelates of the Garter. The Domeboc (Doomſday-book) of King Alfred was kept in this cathedral, whence it was called Codex Wintonienſis; the Doomſday-book of William the Conqueror was likewiſe depoſited here, till it was removed to Weſtminſter Abbey, where it now remains.

On the ſouth ſide of the church ſtood the Monaſtery of Benedictine Fryers, which was ſo long famous for its ſplendour, magnificence, and extent of buildings; of which, however, nothing very conſiderable at preſent remains. Some parts we may reaſonably ſuppoſe were demoliſhed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, as uſeleſs to his new foundation, and others have given way to modern improvements. The principal part now ſtanding, is the deanery, which was formerly the Prior's Hall. It was very lofty, with a roof of rafter work ſtill to be traced, and was ſixty-five feet long, and twenty-two feet broad; but as it is now ſubdivided into ſeveral apartments, its

height, length, and breadth are at preſent loſt to the eye. Five windows on the weſt ſide of this Hall ſtill remain, with its end window on the ſouth. The cloiſters of the monaſtery formed an area in the ſouthern church-yard, and were built againſt this ſide of the church; which on that account was not ornamented with buttreſſes and pinnacles, as on the north ſide: and this, with the addition of other circumſtances, appears from a precept in the regiſter of Wykeham's Epiſcopate, to prohibit the inhabitants of Wincheſter, or others, from claiming a public way through the cloiſters or court of the monaſtery. In the wall facing this ſide of the church, appears the veſtiges of ſeveral arches and a large gate-way, which probably led from the cloiſters to the refectory before-mentioned; or perhaps, was the public entrance from the monaſtery into the cloiſters, and from thence to the church. Through an ancient portico on the eaſtern ſquare of theſe cloiſters, near the deanry, they paſſed into the Chapter-houſe, which has been deſtroyed, and makes up a part of the dean's garden. It was extended under the end of the ſouthern tranſept, to the length of ninety feet, againſt which the heads of arches, with many of their pillars, ſtill appear, and prove from their ſtyle, that it was built with the tranſept, by Walkelyn: ſome of the priors were interred in it, among whom was Godfrey, a famous ſcholar in his time, who died A. D. 1107, and was buried towards the eaſt end That ſide

of

of the cloiſters which was contiguous to the church, appears to have been terminated on the weſt, where the rough end a wall, forming the outſide of the weſtern ſquare, appears againſt the church; beyond which, the cloiſter ceaſing, the remainder of this ſide of the church is finiſhed with a window lower than the reſt, and of larger dimenſions; under it appears to have been a lofty gate-way, which was an entrance into the church, on the outſide of the cloiſters. A little diſtant from this ſpot, at the weſt end of the church, are ſome ruinous walls of flint, which Camden conjectures to be the remains of a college, where Conſtans the Monk, ſon of Conſtantine, who uſurped the empire againſt Honorius, A D. 401, was educated; but the foundation and diſſolution of ſuch a college are ſo obſcure, that we think it more reaſonable to believe, that theſe walls are the remains of the moſt ancient part of the convent built by the Saxons, which was demoliſhed by Walkelyn, on building the preſent cathedral; and the height of the ground hereabout plainly demonſtrates the demolition of ſome conſiderable pile. It appears alſo, that there was a garden, with ſeveral houſes, within the cemetry, under the weſt end of the church: an encroachment which aroſe from the reformation, and which, by Archbiſhop Laud's injunctions, was ordered to be removed, A. D. 1635. Leland obſerves that there was a Chapel with a Carnary at the weſt end of the cathedral.

The

The moſt conſiderable part of the conventual buildings ſeemed to have been deſtroyed by the ſoldiers of Sir William Waller, in the civil wars; for at the ſame time that the ſacrilegious outrages were committed in the cathedral, they demoliſhed more than half the deanry, and eight Prebendal houſes, and afterwards ſold the materials. Moſt of the preſent Prebendal houſes, and part of the deanry, were rebuilt after the Reſtoration. The arms of England, painted on the windows of the dean's hall, were put up in honour of King James the Firſt, who was entertained at the deanry, A. D, 1621; during which time he planted a fig-tree in the dean's garden, which ſtill remains, with an inſcription on the wall behind it. In the ſame window is another coat of arms for King Charles the Firſt, and his Queen Mary, with the inſcription C. M. viz. Carolus, Maria; the ſame as appears on the roof of the choir of the church. In the windows of the dean's library, which is twenty-eight yards long, and built ſoon after the Reſtoration, are ſome ancient pieces of ſtained glaſs, which originally belonged to the priory, and contained the following figures; viz three Saints, the arms of King Edgar, or of Edward the Elder* of

* The ſame arms, on the Preſbytery partition-wall of the Choir, are inſcribed EDWARDUS REX. But Edgar was properly the Founder of the Convent. See Dugd. Mon. vol. i. 37, 38, and pag. 981, 982. Alſo Wilkins's Conc.

of the See, and of William Kingſmill, the firſt dean. Among the fragments, is the name of Thomas Silkſtede, prior of the church, and who probably was a benefactor to the buildings of the deanry: at leaſt it appears, that he added the ſtone building, with round-headed windows, at the ſouth entrance, as his initials T. S. connected with his uſual device of a ſkain of ſilk, ſtill remain in the uppermoſt windows. The entrance, or arched gate-way under this building, is, however evidently much older than the ſuperſtructure. The precincts of the convent, which were extenſive, were bound by a lofty wall of flint, a great part of which ſtill remains on the ſouth and weſt ſides, and ſome on the north-eaſt. The communication between the epiſcopal palace of Wolveſey, and the church, was through a gate, which ſtill remains to the eaſtward of the church, on which the arms and name of Biſhop Fox appear. On the gate beyond is inſcribed "Georgius Morley, epus 1670." To the right of theſe is the dean's garden, with thoſe of the prebendal houſes, ſituate on the ſouth eaſt ſide of the cloſe: theſe gardens are extremely delightful, being watered by a branch of the river Itchin, remarkably clear and rapid, diſpoſed in

Conc. vol 1. pag. 244. In Speed's Hiſt. Eng. pag. 368. edit. 1614, Edward's arms are only the croſs. But Edgar's, ibid. pag. 369, the croſs with the birds as in this window, and the partition-wall above-mentioned. Edgar was the firſt who added the birds.

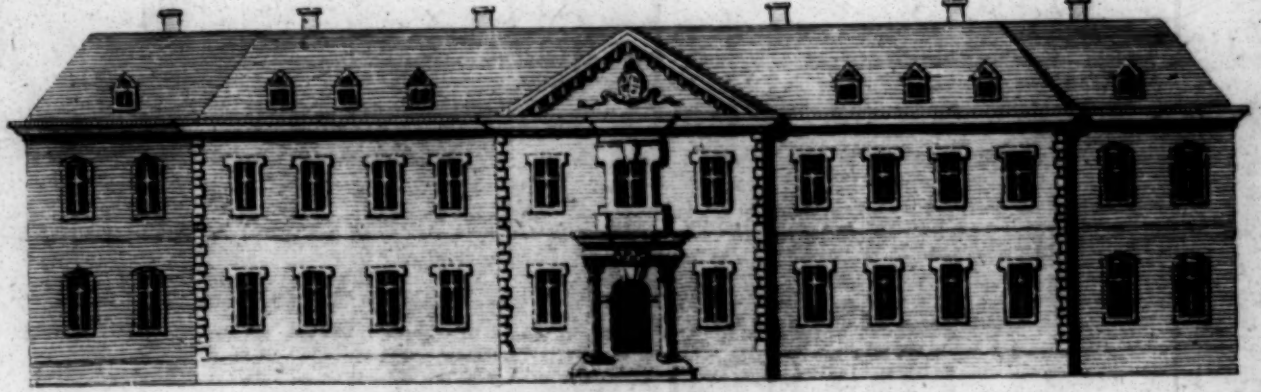
an

an elegant taſte, and opened on the eaſt to a proſpect of the extenſive ruins of Wolveſey caſtle, and other ſtriking objects.

Wolveſey-caſtle was a palace belonging to the Biſhops of Wincheſter, the ruins of which demonſtrate the magnificence and ſplendor of its original ſtate. It was built A. D. 1138, by Henry de Bloys, Biſhop of Wincheſter, nephew to King Henry the Firſt, and brother of King Stephen; and it ſtood till the civil wars in the reign of Charles the Second, when it was demoliſhed by the Parliament's forces, under Sir William Waller, who left no part of it ſtanding, that could afford them plunder. The chapel, indeed eſcaped their fury, and ſtill remains; but it is evidently of a more modern date than was the original building. Leland ſays of it, that "Wolveſey caſtle is well tourrid, and for the moſt part watered about:" and Camden obſerves, that in his time it was very ſpacious, and ſurrounded with many towers. The reſidence of the Saxon Kings is by ſome conjectured to have been on this ſpot; and the name of WOLVESEY is ſuppoſed to be formed from the Wulphian Kings, and Eye, which ſignifies the nook of a meadow*. On the demolition of this noble palace, Biſhop Morley, in order in ſome degree to ſupply its loſs, expended upwards of 2800l. in erecting a convenient houſe for his ſucceſſors, which ſtands near the former, and has

* Heylin's Coſmograph. p. 312, edit. 1666.

this



W. Tave del. Winton

I. Taylor Sculp.

*A View of the Episcopal Palace of Winchester.*

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this inſcription on the front, "Georgius Morley, "Epiſcopus, has ædes propriis impenſis de novo "ſtruxit, A. D. 1614:" i. e. "George Morley, "Biſhop, built this houſe a-new at his own ex-"pence, in the year of our Lord 1684." It afterwards received conſiderable improvements from Biſhop Trelawney, ſince whoſe time it has remained unimproved, and is now almoſt totally neglected.

Within the ſite of this houſe, or nearly oppoſite ſtands the College of St. Mary, of Wincheſter, commonly called Wincheſter College, which is ſituated to the South-eaſt of the cathedral, juſt without the city wall.

In the ſketch already given of the character of William of Wykeham, we did not omit obſerving, that both this, and new College, Oxford, owe their exiſtence to his extenſive liberality. That the plan of both were formed early in his mind, is highly probable: for he was no ſooner preferred to the biſhopric of this city, than we find him intent upon and principally engaged in it. He had certainly long in view the noble deſign of manifeſting his regard for poſterity, by ſome ſingular act of benevolence, and none could conduce ſo much to that great end, as this foundation; for the great plague having a little before raged throughout the kingdom, ſwept away near one half of the people, and nine parts out of ten of the clergy; ſchools were ſhut up, and churches for the moſt part deſerted, and left without divine ſervice;

vice: ſo that out of mere neceſſity, great numbers of illiterate laymen, who had loſt their wives in the plague, though they could hardly read, much leſs underſtand the ſcriptures, were admitted into holy orders. To remedy theſe evils, and relieve poor ſcholars in their clerical education, his two colleges were propoſed; having at the ſame time in view the honour of God, the exaltaion of the Chriſtian faith, and the improvement of the liberal arts and ſciences; truſting that men of letters and of various knowlege, would ſee more clearly, and adhere to the paths of virtue which he ſhould point out to them. The deſign was noble, uniform, and complete. It was to provide for the perpetual maintenance and inſtruction of two hundred poor ſcholars; to afford them a liberal ſupport, and to lead them through a perfect courſe of education; from the firſt elements of letters, through the whole circle of the ſciences; from the loweſt claſs of grammatical learning, to the higheſt degrees in its ſeveral faculties. It properly and naturally conſiſted of two parts, requiring two eſtabliſhments; the one ſubordinate to the other; the one, to lay the foundation of ſcience; the other, to complete the ſuperſtructure; the former was to ſupply the latter with proper ſubjects, and the latter was to improve the advantages received in the former. This truly great plan being formed, Wykeham's next buſineſs was to complete and eſtabliſh the two ſocieties. A ſchool was therefore ſet on foot at Oxford, called the greater, and one

at Wincheſter, called the leſſer. The one in this city, commenced at Michaelmas 1373, at which time he agrees with Richard de Herton, that for ten years, he ſhould diligently inſtruct in grammatical learning, as many poor ſcholars as the biſhop ſhould, from time to time, ſend to him, and no others, without his leave; that the biſhop ſhould provide and allow him a proper aſſiſtant; and that Herton, in caſe of illneſs, or his neceſſary abſence, ſhould ſubſtitute a proper maſter to ſupply his place.

This ſchool had ſubſiſted about fourteen years, when Wykeham began laying the foundation of this college; which is ſituated on, or near the ſpot where he, when a boy, was educated. His charter of foundation bears date October the 20th, 1382, by which he nominates Thomas de Cranle, Warden, and gives his ſchool the name of St. Marie College of Wyncheſtre. At this time it conſiſted of a Warden and ſeventy ſcholars, and continued all along to furniſh the ſociety at Oxford with proper ſubjects by election. They were provided with lodgings in the pariſh of St. John upon the Hill, till the college was erected, the firſt ſtone of which was laid on the twenty-ſixth day of March, 1387, at nine o'clock in the morning; it took up ſix years in building, and the warden and ſociety made their ſolemn entrance into it, chanting in proceſſion, at nine o'clock in the morning, on the 30th of March, 1393. The ſchool had now ſubſiſted near twenty years, having been opened

opened at Michaelmas, 1373. It was firſt committed to the care of a maſter and under-maſter only: in the year 1382, it was placed under the ſuperior government of a Warden; and this was the whole ſociety that made their formal entrance into it as above-mentioned. The firſt nomination of Fellows was made by the founder, on the 20th of December, 1394: he nominated five only, though he had at that time determined the number to be ten. But the chapel was not yet quite finiſhed, nor was it dedicated and conſecrated till the middle of the next year: ſoon after which, the full number of fellows, and of all other members deſigned for the ſervice of it was compleated by him. The whole ſociety according to the ſtatutes, conſiſts of a warden, ſeventy poor ſcholars, to be inſtructed in grammatical learning, ten ſecular prieſts perpetual fellows, three prieſts chaplains, three clerks, and ſixteen choriſters; and, for the inſtruction of the ſcholars, a ſchool-maſter, and an under-maſter or uſher.

The building is extremely commodious, elegant and extenſive. The front is two hundred and forty-nine feet in length, and conſiſts of offices on the weſtern ſide of the gate-way, and of part of the Warden's lodgings on the eaſt. Advancing through the firſt gate, the tower of which is adorned with a ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, we enter the firſt court; on the left ſide are the Warden's lodgings, which are both commodious and ample. That part of them, which fronts the garden

garden, was erected at the expence of Warden Nicholas. in the year 1692; and were greatly repaired by the preſent public-ſpirited Warden Lee, in the year 1767. That Part which faces the ſtreet, was raiſed in the wardenſhip of Dr. John Harmer, as evidently appears by the initials I. H. and the year 1597, in which he lived. The north front of the ſecond quadrangle loſes much of its intended effect, by means of another part of theſe lodgings, built A. D. 1613, which run at right angles againſt it on the left.

We approach the ſecond quadrangle under a ſtately tower, called the Middle Gate, which is adorned with the ſtatutes of the Founder, the Virgin Mary, and an Angel. The court is very extenſive and ſpacious, being ninety ſix feet over. On each ſide of the gate-way, and on the whole eaſtern ſide of this court, are the lodging-rooms or chambers of the ſcholars; over which are commodious apartments for the Fellows. The ſtair-caſe adjoining to the north-weſt angle leads to the apartments of the ſchool-maſter, which are ſpacious and elegant, On the weſt, is the kitchen, and a convenient conduit. On a wall adjoining to the kitchen, is an emblematical painting, repreſenting a truſty ſervant; which has been long preſerved as a curious piece of antiquity. Under it is the following explanation;

Effigiem ſervi ſi vis ſpectare Probati,
Quiſquis es hæc oculos paſcat Imago tuos,
Porcinum os quocunque cibo jejunia ſedat:

Hæc

Hæc Sera, conſilium ne fluet, arcta premit.
Dat patientem Aſinus Dominis jurgantibus Aurum
Cervus habet celeres ire, redire, Pedes.
Læva docet multum tot Rebus onuſta Laborem:
Veſtis munditiem; dextera aperta fidem.
Accinctus Gladio; Clypeo munitur: & inde
Vel ſe, vel Dominum, quo tueatur, habet.

A truſty ſervant's portrait would you ſee,
This emblematic figure well ſurvey.
The porker's ſnout, not nice in diet ſhews:
The padlock ſhut, no ſecret he'll diſcloſe.
Patient, the aſs, his maſter's rage will bear,
Swiftneſs in errand, the ſtag's feet declare.
Loaden his left hand, apt to labour faith;
The veſt his neatneſs: open hand his faith.
Girt with his ſword; his ſhield upon his arm;
Himſelf and maſter he'll protect from harm.

The whole ſouth ſide of the court is magnificently formed by the chapel and hall. The latter is a noble Gothic room, ſixty-three feet in length, and thirty-three in breadth, in which the ſcholars dine every day at twelve o'clock, and ſup at ſix. In the uppermoſt window of this hall, on the north ſide, are the arms of England, and of the Marquis of Wincheſter.

The chapel is an hundred and two feet long, and thirty three broad, and is equal to moſt, and ſuperior to many, in our Univerſities; whether we regard its dimenſions, its furniture, or the ſolemnity which ſtrikes us at our entrance. The

ſcreen

ſcreen, ſtalls, and altar-piece are of the Ionic order, and were executed in the wardenſhip of Dr. Nicholas, above-mentioned. The altar is adorned with a beautiful ſalutation-piece, painted by Le Moine, and given by the Rev. Dr. Burton, formerly head maſter of this college; the branches are the gift of the Rev. Chriſtopher Eyre, formerly Uſher. The eaſt window is painted with the genealogy of Chriſt, repreſented in the moſt lively colours, and has been celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Lowth. Biſhop of Oxford, in an excellent poem,* written at this ſchool.

The reſt of the windows are finely ornamented with the portraits of ſaints, with their names written under them; together with the following inſcription, which is in many places at preſent deſtroyed: "Orate pro anima Wilhelmi "de Wykeham Fundatoris iſtius collegii:" that is, "Pray for the ſoul of William of Wykeham, Founder of this College." On the north ſide ſtands the organ. The roof is covered with a cieling of wood, in imitation of arched ſtone-work, without which, the height would be much too great, as is the caſe at New College-chapel in Oxford, where ſuch a cieling was in all probability originally intended; at leaſt, the preſent raſter work of that noble chapel, is by no means equal to the magnificence of the reſt. This cieling ſeems to have been finiſhed much about the

* Called the UNION.

time

time of that which covers the Preſbytery in the cathedral, at it is exactly of the ſame workmanſhip. In this chapel, ſervice is performed at eight o'clock in the morning, and five in the afternoon, on Sundays; and on holidays, at eight and eleven in the morning, and five in the evening; and at five on their preceding eves. The choir conſiſts of three chaplains, three clerks, one organiſt, and ſixteen choriſters.

In the Ante-Chapel is a receſs to the ſouth, over part of which ſtands the tower, containing five bells. This addition, which exhibits a more modern ſtyle of architecture, ſeems to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI. together with the tower, by William of Wainfleet, Biſhop of Wincheſter, whoſe arms are cut in the roof.

In this receſs were formerly two beautiful painted windows; one of which has been long cloſed up; and the other in order to ſupport and ſtrengthen the tower, has had a wall lately built againſt it:

Round the Ante Chapel are placed the ſtalls originally belonging to the choir or Inner Chapel. The braſs plates on the floor were removed hither from the choir, when it was paved with black and white marble in the memorable Wardenſhip of Dr. Nicholas, before mentioned.

From hence, turning on the left, we paſs into the Cloiſters, near the entrance of which we perceive, in the eaſtern wall, a door way, now cloſed up, by which the Society formerly paſſed from the

chapel

chapel, through a correſponding one in the oppoſite wall, for celebrating the Proceſſion called the CIRCUM, in which they every morning circuited the college. Theſe Cloiſters conſtitute a ſquare of a hundred and thirty-two feet; in the centre of which ſtands an elegant Gothic edifice, erected in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by John Fromond, and intended by him for a chapel: he likewiſe appointed a chaplain * to officiate in it; for whom he added ſpacious lodgings to the weſt end of the north ſide of the ſecond court. This chaplain was removed at the reformation. The ſame benefactor alſo ordained liveries or gowns, annually, for the choriſters; which cuſtom has, however, for ſome wiſe purpoſes, been of late diſuſed, and cloaths ſubſtituted in their ſtead. His wife Maud gave two cups to the college, on one of which was engraved the following inſcription:

He ſhall have Cryſtes bleſſing to his dele
Whoſo of me drinketh wele.

John Beckington, biſhop of Bath and Wells, was his Executor; who had been Fellow of New College in Oxford and was a benefactor to both Wykeham's Societies. He gave to New College the manor of Newton Longueville, Bucks: a ſilver cup, weighing ten pounds: the bible written on vellum, finely illuminated, in four volumes: a ſilver cup, weighing ten pounds, beſides veſt-

* John Clyffe was the firſt Chaplain whom we find buried in the cloiſters ſurrounding this chapel.

ments

ments for the choir of that college, A. D. 1465. To Wincheſter College he bequeathed a ſilver cup gilt, weighing ten pounds nine ounces: two ſilver candleſticks of the ſame weight, and veſtments for the chapel.

This chapel was converted into a library, An. Dom. 1629, by Robert Pink, Warden.

Theſe Cloiſters appear not to have been comprehended in the Founder's original plan; as in the commiſſion he gives for the conſecration of this chapel, he calls the place where they now ſtand, "Locum in Cimiterio in dicto Collegio Ordinatum;" i. e. "The burying ground ſet apart "for the college." And while he lay indiſpoſed at Farnham Caſtle in Surry, he directs another biſhop, "Capellam Collegii noſtri prope Winton, "Nec non Altaria in eodem erecta, et locum in "Cimiterio dicti Collegii Ordinatum, & Lapides "pro ſupra Alteribus, ordinatus dedicare & conſecrare;" "i. e. To dedicate and conſecrate the "chapel of our college, near Wincheſter. Likewiſe the altar erected in the ſame place, and "the burying ground ſet apart for the college, "and ſtones for the altar."

As every particular is ſo minutely ſpecified, he certainly would have mentioned the cloiſters diſtinctly by their proper name had they exiſted, or even been intended; but, that they were not, further appears from the outſide buttreſſes which finiſh the ſide of the chapel, to which the cloiſters are contiguous.

Weſtward

Weſtward of the cloiſters, on one ſide of a ſmall area, ſtands the School; over the entrance of which is a ſtatue of the Founder, made by Mr. Cibber, father of the late Colley Cibber, Eſq. Poet Laureat, whoſe workmanſhip are the two excellent figures over Bethlem Gate, in London. Under the ſtatue is this inſcription:

M. S:
Gulielmi de Wickham,
Epiſcopi Wintonienſis,
Collegii hujus fundatoris,
Statuam hanc e Metallo conflandam
Atque huic ſumptu ſuo ponendam curavit
Ex conjuge affinis ſua
Caius Gabriel Cibberus,
Statuarius Regius
MDC, LXXXXII.

To the memory of
William of Wykeham,
Biſhop of Wincheſter,
And Founder of this college:
Caius Gabriel Cibber,
A relation by his wife's ſide,
And Statuary to the King,
Had this ſtatue caſt in braſs,
And erected at his own expence.
1692.

This room is finely proportioned, and elegantly finiſhed The roof is adorned with beautiful ſtucco, of a bold relief; in which are introduced the arms of many of the benefactors. It is ninety feet long, and thirty-ſix broad. On the weſt end

are inſcribed the following laws, to be obſerved by the Scholars, &c.

TABULA LEGUM PÆDAGOGICARUM.

IN TEMPLO.

Deus colitor. Preces cum devoto animi affectu peraguntor. Oculi non vagantor. Silentium eſto. Nihil profanum legitor.

IN CHAPEL.

Let God be worſhipped. Let your pryers be devoutly repeated. Let not your eyes wander. Be ſilent. Read nothing profane.

IN SCHOLA.

Diligentia quiſque utitor. Submiſſe loquitor ſecum. Clare ad Præceptorem. Nemini moleſtus eſto. Orthographice ſcribito. Arma Scholaſtica in promptu ſemper habeto.

IN SCHOOL.

Let every one ſtudy diligently. Speak ſlowly yourſelf. Loud to the Maſter. Be troubleſome to none. Write diſtinctly. Have the ſchool-arms in continual readineſs.

IN AULA.

Qui menſam conſecrat clare pronunciato. Cæteri reſpondento. Recti omnes ſtanto. Recitationes intelligenter & apte diſtinguntor. In menſa quies eſto.

IN HALL.

Whoever ſays grace, let him pronounce it diſtinctly. Let the others anſwer. All ſtand. Let the reſponſes be clearly and plainly repeated. At table be all ſilent.

In

In Atrio, Oppido, ad Montes.

Sociati omnes incedunto. Modeſtia ac obviis honeſtioribus genua flectuntor. Capit aperiuntor. Vultus, geſtus, inceſſus componunto.

In Court going out to the Hill.

Let all walk in couples. Bow modeſtly to thoſe you meet. Let your head be covered. Let your countenance, behaviour, and deportment, be becoming.

In Cubiculis.

Noctu dormitor. Interdieu ſtudetor. Solum cubiculorum verritor Sternuntor lectuli. Munda omnia ſunto. Per feneſtras nemo in atrium proſpicito. Contra qui faxit piaculum eſto.

In Chambers.

Sleep at night. Study in the day-time. Let the floor be ſwept. Let your beds be made. Let every thing be neat. Let none look through the windows into court. Who does contrary to theſe muſt be puniſhed.

In omni loco & tempore.

Qui plebeius eſt præfectis obtemperato. Qui præfectus eſt, Legitime imperato. Uterque a mendaciis, oſtentationibus, jurgiis, pugnis, & furtis, abſtineto. Togam, cæteramque veſtem, nec diſſuito nec lacerato. Patrium ſermonem fugito. Latinum exerceto.--Hæc, aut his ſimilia, ſi quando deferantur, judicium damus.

Every where and always.

Whoſoever is an inferior, let him obey the prepoſtors. Let the prepoſtors govern mildly. Each abſtain from lying, boaſting, quarreling, fighting

ing, and ſtealing. Neither unſew or tear your gowns, or other garments. Avoid your mother-tongue. Speak only Latin. If at any time theſe, or the like rules are tranſgreſſed, we puniſh the offenders.

On the oppoſite end, with proper decorations, is inſcribed,

Aut diſce, aut diſcede, manet ſors tertia cædi.
Either learn, or depart; the third choice remains to be ſcourged.

The foundation of this ſuperb and elegant edifice was laid in September, A. D. 1683, and it was finiſhed June 11, 1687.

The original School, ſpecified as ſuch by the Founder in his ſtatutes, was the room which is now called the SEVENTH CHAMBER. He calls it, "magna illa domus;" "that great room," ſituated under the hall.

From the ſchool area, we paſs into the college-meadow, in the middle of which ſtands an infirmary, built for the uſe of the Scholars, by Warden Harris, in the reign of King Charles the firſt.

Part of this meadow originally belonged to St. Elizabeth's College, which ſtood in an adjacent meadow to the eaſt; at the diſſolution of which, Thomas Lord Wriotheſley, ſold it to Wincheſter College, for three hundred and ſixty pounds, on condition that the Warden and Fellows would either convert it into a grammar ſchool for twenty ſcholars, or pull it down before Whitſuntide, 1547; the latter of which was choſen by the college.

Con

Contiguous to the college, on the weſt, is a ſpacious quadrangular building, forming a ſchool detached from the college, where young gentlemen, not on the foundation, who are called Commoners, are educated, and live in a collegiate manner, under the immediate care of the head Maſter; a ſituation which muſt be acknowledged to be far more convenient for the purpoſes of learning and good diſcipline, than the uſual cuſtom of our great ſchools, where the youth are boarded in the town, and are, by this means, at a diſtance from the conſtant and neceſſary inſpection of their proper governors. On one ſide of the area of this ſtructure, is a commodious cloiſter, erected for the conveniency of the ſcholars. Here is likewiſe a noble hall, fifty feet in length, and thirty in breadth, in which the Commoners dine, and, when abſent from the ſchool, purſue their private ſtudies.

This college is under the ſupreme juriſdiction of the biſhop of Wincheſter, and is ſubordinate, under him, to New College, Oxford, to whoſe particular Care and inſpection it was committed by the Founder. He likewiſe appointed a ſolemn viſitation to be held there every year, by the Warden and two of the Fellows of that college, his aſſiſtants, annually choſen for that purpoſe; for filling up the vacancies, rectifying abuſes, and reforming ſuch vices and infringements as may from time to time ariſe in it.

Some time before the Eaſter holidays, an exhibition is annually obſerved by the young gen-

tlemen of the ſchool; at which is given three medals, one of gold, and two of ſilver, by the Honourable Lord Bruce, who was educated here. The gold medal is the reward of ſuch of the Students, as give the beſt compoſition, which is one year in proſe, and the next in verſe: the ſilver are given, one to him who delivers the beſt oration in Latin; the other for the beſt ſpeech in Engliſh: both taken out of ſome celebrated author of their own chuſing.

Here are alſo ſome other foundations of a religious and charitable nature, that ought not to be paſſed over in ſilence. The Hoſpital of St. John, now called St. John's Houſe, was not one of the moſt inconſiderable. It has been ſuppoſed by many people, from a conjecture of Leland's, to have been built as early as the year 932, by St. Brinſtan, Biſhop of Wincheſter, becauſe that biſhop's ſtatue was placed in the chapel: but by a MS of John Truſſel, now in the poſſeſſion of John Duthy, Eſq; it appears to have been founded in the year 1289, by John le Deveniſhe, who gives us the following account of it.

A. D. 1289, John le Deveniſhe, citizen and 'alderman of the cittie of Wincheſter, (by li-'cence from K. Ed. the Firſt) founded the Hoſ-'pitall of St. John Baptiſt, (the chapple whereof 'was afterward, vid. Hen. VI. founded and en-'dowed by the grandchild of Willm, named 'Richard Deveniſhe, for a prieſt to ſay evening 'and morning prayers their) for the only relief 'of ſick and lame ſouldyers, poor pilgrims, and 'neceſ-

'neceſſitated way-faring men, to have their dyett
'and lodging their fit and coovenient, for one
'night or longer, as their abilities for trayvayl
'gave leave, without any expence or payment
'therefore; for the more orderlye performance
'whereof, hee endowed yt with competent and
'fayer allowance, and furniſhed the roomes with
'bedding, and all neceſſaries for their better ac-
'cemmodation. But none to bee admitted en-
'traunce their, without a tickett from the Maior
'for the tyme being, who was named Keeper of
'that Hoſpital. At the ſuppreſſion of ſuch houſe s
'in the 32d year of Hen VIII. the bare houſe,
'with ſome few bedds, was only graunted the
'Maior, Bayliffs, and Cominaltie of the cittie of
'Wincheſter. and their ſucceſſors, to be by them
'ymployed for the place of election of maior and
'officers at tymes accuſtomed, and for their ge-
'neral magazines, and other public occations,
'which hath ſo ever ſince been reſpectively ym-
'ployed.

'Yt appeareth, by the book of ordinances
'in this cittie, that in the time of Roger le
'Long, who ſuccceded John Deveniſhe in the
'place, that their was an ordinance made, that
'every yeere, uppon the next Monday after
'Midſummer-day, (except upon ſome extraor-
'dinary occation hindered, and that not to be
'allowed of but by a generall aſſemblie) the
'maior and his brethren, and all the corporation,
'with their wives, ſhould meet att this houſe
'at ſupper, whereatt over and above the rate ſett,

'the maior, for the tyme being, and hee that 'was maior the precedent yeare, were to beſtowe 'a couple of ffat capons, which love ffeaſt, or 'merry meeting, was appoynted to revize the 'memory of the Deveniſhes. This meeting is 'obſerved to this daye.'

This Hoſpital thus becoming the private property of the Corporation, and appropriated to the purpoſes above-mentioned, it was, in a little time after, likewiſe made an aſſembly and ball room, and uſed for entertainments of various other kinds. It has lately undergone an amazing improvement, at the private expence of the preſent Members for the city, and is now rendered the completeſt and moſt elegant public room in this part of the kingdom. It is ſixty-two feet in length, forty in breadth, and twenty-ſix in height; contains five ſuperb chandeliers, and is richly ornamented with variety of pleaſing devices in ſtucco-work. At the upper end, hangs the picture of King Charles the Second, painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Lely; it is ſaid to be the only original in the kingdom, and is valued at upwards of five hundred pounds.

The chapel belonging to this Hoſpital, adjoined to the eaſt end, and had a communication by means of a large door-way in the preſent party wall. It conſiſts of one ile, and ſeems to have been a very neat and convenient buiding, having a large eaſt window, under which was placed the altar. Many of its prieſts were buried in it, as was likewiſe William Lamb, Eſq; the pious

founder

founder of the college of citizen's widows; and many other people of note. It appears, from the foregoing quotation, to have been built about one hundred and thirty-three years after the Hoſpital itſelf.

This chapel had for a long time, after it was ſuppreſſed by Henry the Eighth, lain uſeleſs, and was falling into ruins, when ſome charitable diſpoſed people ſet a ſubſcription on foot, in order to convert it into a charity-ſchool, for the education of the poor children of this city. This laudable deſign ſucceeding, a ſchool was accordingly eſtabliſhed here, A. D. 1710, and ſixty poor boys immediately taken into it. The ſchool has been exceedingly well ſupported ever ſince its foundation, by the liberal benefactions of the public. A ſchool of the like nature was alſo ſet on foot, for the education of girls, which has been happily ſupported by the ſame laudable and benevolent means.

On the north of this Hoſpital, ſtands the commodious college, founded aud amply endowed by the aforeſaid William Lamb, Eſq; A. D. 1554, for ſix poor citizen's widows, who reſide here, in comfortable habitations, with every ſuitable convenience. The original building conſiſted only of ſlight thatched houſes, which when going to decay, were new-built and repaired, by one of the Repreſentatives of this city. Each widow has an income of three ſhillings per week, beſides ſome apparel, and other occaſional benefactions, which render this charity upon the whole, very comfortable

fortable. On the front of the building is this inſcription.

Frederick Tylney, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for this city, did re-build this Hoſpital, A. D. 1669. John Purdue, maior.

On the north ſide of the cathedral church-yard, and nearly adjoining to St. Maurice's church, ſtands a college, founded and amply endowed, by the pious biſhop Morley, A. D. 1672, for the decent and comfortable maintenance of ten poor Clergymen's widows: the building is commodious and uniform, and their habitations are divided into diſtinct tenements, with proper conveniencies. Over the gate, at the entrance into the court, are the arms of the Founder, with this inſcription:

Now ſhee that is a widow indeed, and deſolate, truſteth in God, and continues in prayers and ſupplications night and day.

Geo. Morley, epus. 1672.

The College of Matrones.

Weſt of the cathedral, facing the precinct wall of the old monaſtery, ſtands Chriſt's Hoſpital. This charity was founded and liberally endowed, by Mr. Peter Simonds; wherein ſix old men, and one woman, the matron, live in a very comfortable manner, having four boys placed under their care, who are educated by the matron, and when fourteen years of age, have a premium allowed to put them apprentice to creditable employments. The building is kept in good condition, and has

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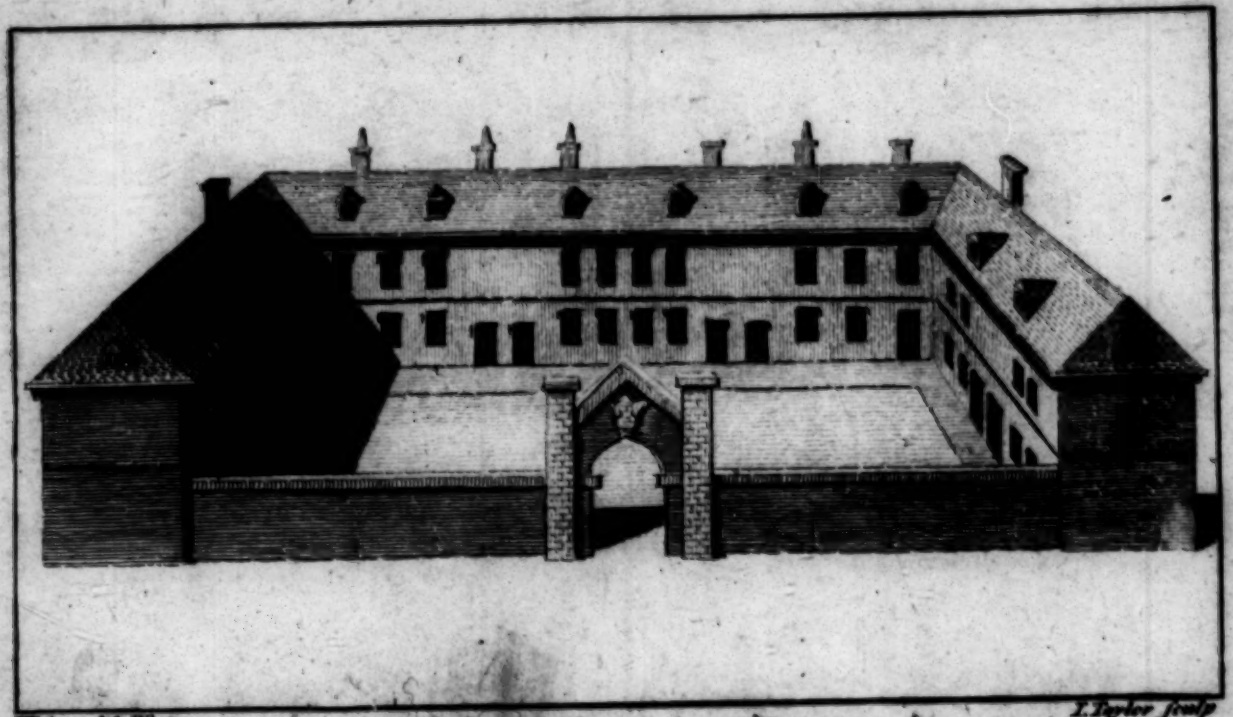

W. Cave del. Winton

I. Taylor sculp

A View of the College of Clergymens Widows at Winchester

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a large garden behind. On the front is the Founder's arms, with his name and date, 1706. Over the gate, at the entrance into the court, is this inſcription:

Chriſt's Hoſpital, founded by Mr. Peter Simonds, of London, mercer, for ſix old men, one woman, and four boys, who have a plentiful maintenance. He gave alſo ten pounds per ann. to two poor ſcholars in the Univerſities, and alſo ſome other charities.

Beſides theſe public foundations, here are a variety of private charities, that are almoſt every day diſtributing among the neceſſitous poor in this city.

About the middle of the High-Street, ſtands a beautiful Croſs, juſtly admired as a maſterly piece of Gothic workmanſhip. It is upwards of forty-three feet high, and forty-nine feet in the circumference of the lower ſtep. We have not been able to learn the certain time, nor motive for which it was erected. Some have ſuppoſed it of the age of Henry the Sixth; others that it was founded ſoon after the preaching of Birinus, in commemoration of the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity; and others that it was erected to the memory of ſome Queen or noble perſonage, who either died or reſted here, in their way to the place of burial. Some indeed will have it, that it was a building common to all great markets, in the center of which they were uſually ſituated; and were ornamented with images, and built in a religious ſtile, in order to inſtil

inſtil into the minds of the populace, a true ſpirit of honeſty and juſtice in their dealings; by repreſenting to them, the preachings and divinity of the Saints, and death and paſſion of their Redeemer. It is hard to determine which of theſe ſuppoſitions carry with them the greateſt air of probability; for we find in moſt cities or towns of any conſequence, that a croſs either is, or has been erected in the centre of their market; and it is certain, that the markets of this city have been time out of mind held round the croſs. It is no leſs certain, that croſſes were ſometimes formerly erected where the deceaſed bodies of ſome noble perſons lay in ſtate, in order to perpetuate their memory, and ſtir up the ſuperſtitious of thoſe days to pray for the departed ſoul, and to recollect their own mortality. Croſſes of this kind were erected A. D. 1291, by King Edward the Firſt at Lincoln, Newark, Leiceſter, Geddington, Northampton, Stoney Stratford, Dunſtable, St. Albans, Waltham, Cheapſide, and Charing-Croſs, being the places where the corpſe of his Queen Elinor lay in ſtate, or reſted in her way to London; but theſe, as were all others erected on ſuch occaſions, were diſtinguiſhed by the arms and ſtatue of the deceaſed perſon, or its founder, which does not however appear in the croſs at Wincheſter; nor does it correſpond at all with thoſe ſaid to be erected on purpoſe for market-places; ſuch as Coventry, Glouceſter, Saliſbury, &c. and from hence ariſes the ſuppoſition, that it was erected in commemoration of the progreſs of the Chriſtian Religion in this

this city; ſince no building is found to reſemble it throughout the kingdom. 'Tis certain, no place was more famous for Chriſtianity, or abounded more with religious foundations, than did this city: therefore it can be nothing ſtrange nor improbable, that it might have been founded by ſome of thoſe religious ſocieties, in commemoration of their eſtabliſhment here; and certainly its ſtile and ornaments, prove it to have been the production of ſome pious deſign; for in a niche on the weſt ſide ſtands the effigy of St. John the Evangeliſt, and the niches on the north, eaſt, and ſouth ſides, are ſaid to have been once filled with the Saints Matthew, Mark, and Luke. This croſs was repaired, and newly painted in the year 1770, at which time a ſcaffold was erected, with an intent to pull it down; but fortunately, by the diligence and reſolution of ſome of the inhabitants, this curious piece of antiquity is ſtill preſerved.

In the year 1763, an infirmary was eſtabliſhed here, by voluntary ſubſcription, after the laudable example of St. James's, Weſtminſter, and St. George's, Hyde-park Corner. Its inſtitution, which was the firſt of the kind in England, (thoſe of London and Weſtminſter only excepted,) owes its exiſtence chiefly to the induſtry and indefatigable zeal of Dr. Alured Clarke; who plainly foreſaw, that the cleanlineſs with which the poor may, if ſtrictly attended to, be kept in an hoſpital, would contribute infinitely more towards their recovery, than their own manner of living at home; that it would provide for many ſick perſons, unable of themſelves to procure help, and

perhaps

perhaps unwilling or aſhamed to draw continual aſſiſtance from pariſh collections; that it would be a means of preventing ſome of the greateſt diſtreſſes to which the poor are ſubject, and by which they are often loſt, ſo that many uſeful agents would be annually ſaved to the community; that it would preſerve them from the impoſition of ignorant quacks and impoſtors. and be a conſiderable ſaving to the public in general, by furniſhing the phyſicians and ſurgeons with more experience, and leſſening the poor rates in every pariſh, by taking off their greateſt occaſion of expence; theſe, and various other conſiderations, ſuggeſted by him to the public, and enforced with the utmoſt propriety and ſtrength of argument in his ſermons, and other publications on that ſubject, ſo effectually prevailed with the generous and humane, that the firſt annual ſubſcription amounted to npwards of ſix hundred pounds. And when the great utility of ſuch a foundation became more apparent; when a variety of extraordinary cures were performed; and when the charity was found to anſwer every good end, its revenue ſoon encreaſed to upwards of a thouſand pounds per annum; and inſtitutions of the like nature were in a ſhort time eſtabliſhed throughont the kingdom.

When this foundation had been inſtituted about twenty years, and its revenues were conſiderably encreaſed, the large manſion-houſe of Sir John Clobery, was purchaſed by the governors, who erected the preſent county-hoſpital upon the ſame ſpot.

This

This magnificent edifice was opened for patients at Michaelmas, A. D. 1759, the front of which is two hundred and twenty four feet in length, and is aſcended by a noble flight of ſteps. It contains ſix wards, and is furniſhed with every other convenient office; beſides an extenſive green on the eaſt ſide of the building, wherein the patients are at proper times permitted to receive the benefit of the air.

About the time this building was ſet on foot, commenced the laſt war with the French, who ſeemed to threaten us with a very formidable invaſion. Flat bottomed boats were in great numbers conſtructed for this purpoſe, and the forces deſtined for the enterprize amounted to fifty thouſand men, daily exerciſed in landing and re-landing, in order to render them the more familiar to the nature of their expedition. Whether theſe preparations were actually intended for a deſcent, or only deſigned to terrify and intimidate the Engliſh, is uncertain; it however had the latter effect to an amazing degree; for the miniſtry, loſt to all ſenſe of their own internal ſtrength, and rendered puſillanimous by the imminent danger which ſeemed to threaten them, had immediate recourſe to a body of Heſſians, amounting to about ten thouſand men, who were purchaſed and brought over to protect as many millions of Engliſhmen, ſuppoſed to be incapable of defending themſelves. Theſe troops were landed at Southampton, and, that they might be in readineſs on any occaſion to

oppoſe

oppoſe the expected irruption of the enemy, they were ordered to encamp on the downs adjoining to this city.

Notwithſtanding the great expence of maintaining theſe foreign troops, and the everlaſting reproach entailed on the kingdom, by ſoliciting their feeble aſſiſtance; yet this city ſeems to have been materially benefited by it. Encampments, and ſuch like military ſights, were things ſo rare in this country, that people flocked from all parts of the kingdom to gratify their curioſity. And during the whole campaign which laſted near ſeven months, Wincheſter was continually crowded with ſpectators, and its trade thereby conſiderably increaſed.

In the courſe of the war, this campaign was followed by ſeveral others that conſiſted principally of the militia of the reſpective counties, embodied ſoon after the Heſſians were diſmiſſed. Theſe were ſtationed here, to be in readineſs in caſe of any ſudden attempt of the enemy, and in order to ſecure more effectually the priſoners of war, (amounting to upwards of five thouſand men) confined at that time in the royal palace. And, as theſe fugitives had frequently alarmed the town by repeated attempts to break looſe, the troops, when the ſeverity of the ſeaſon obliged them to decamp, were in conſequence thereof provided with barracks in this city, where ſeveral regiments of them lay during the winter ſeaſon.

The advantages derived to the city of Wincheſter by theſe operations, were very conſiderable.

The

The officers, moſtly gentlemen of rank, and of large eſtates, tho' temporary inhabitants, brought wieh them their families and friends. Theſe excited many of the nobility and perſons of the firſt rank to join them, whilſt others, from principles of curioſity and ſpeculation reſorted in great numbers to participate in the ſame ſpecies of amuſement. The common ſoldiers even, added not a little to the general conſumption; ſo that upon the whole, the internal trade and importance of the city was ſo much encreaſed, that the diſcontinuance of theſe great events, which ſubſided with the proclamation of peace, A. D. 1763, was not capable of reducing it to its former ſtate of obſcurity and neglect; on the contrary, a ſpirit of emulation ſeems to have diffuſed itſelf throughout the inhabitants, tending to its united intereſt and improvement. The navigation likewiſe, which had been long engroſſed, was now by the induſtry of ſome individuals again laid open, and made free by which the coal trade has been rendered infinitely more extenſive; the value of the river conſiderably encreaſed, and the prices of coal amazingly reduced, to the great comfort of the poor, and benefit of the public of this neighbourhood in general.

But theſe riſing advantages, were only a kind of prelude to a more noble deſign, viz. that of paving and lighting the ſtreets, after the example of the metropolis; an undertaking, which, though condemned by a few narrow-minded men, will be ever applauded by the major part of the inhabitants,

tants, and in the end, be beneficial to them. The act for this purpoſe was granted, A. D. 1770, and the buſineſs has been ſince carried into execution with great vigour, and is completely finiſhed; all which have carried with them ſuch a variety of other improvements, as cannot fail to give a ſecret ſatisfaction to the citizens in general.

A new market-houſe in conſequence of the pavement was ſet on foot in the mayoralty of Sir Pawlet St. John, Bart. A. D. 1772, which is now completely finiſhed, ſo that in a ſhort time we may venture to hope, that the markets will be better regulated, and that more vigilance will be uſed in preventing the common cuſtom of hawking commodities round the town, and the iniquitous practice of foreſtalling, both of which are deſtructive to a reaſonable and well ſupplied market, and highly detrimental to the welfare of the city.

To theſe advantages which the city of Winchester has received by art, we may add, were it neceſſary, innumerable ones by nature, being ſituated in a delightful vale on the banks of the river Itchin, and in a fertile open country, bounded by diſtant woods, and interſperſed with riſing hills and watry winding valleys, which preſenting themſelves alternate to the eye, at once afford a variety of the moſt pleaſing objects of rural contemplation. The temperature of its climate, is undoubtedly exceeding wholeſome, and has been in all ages

on that account highly celebrated. Mr. Truſſel writes, 'That fewe that come from other places to 'plant heer, no, not one amongſt fortye, but att 'their firſt coming, they are entertayned with a 'ſharpe but ſhort fever, which ſo thoroughly cl en-'ſeth them from all peccant humours, that after 'their full recoverye, their health for the moſt 'parte uninterrupted, hath no need to challendge 'any healpe from Æſculapius or his followers. 'I affirm yt boldly and trwely, that experience 'doth approve yt, that the puritye of the ayre 'there is ſutch, that nether Phyſician, Apothe-'carye, or Surgeon, did ever growe rytch by 'their practice in that place'. How far this account agrees with the preſent time, I leave the reader to judge; but muſt beg leave to ſay, that the numerous great ages which appear on the tomb-ſtones in all the church-yards, is a recent vindication of one part of Mr. Truſſel's obſervation.

Although the city of Wincheſter is poſſeſſed of no no extenſive foreign trade or manufactory, yet it is populous and well inhabited: and the great number of genteel families that reſide in it, contribute to make it polite and agreeable. The country-ſeats, and adjoining villages, which are elegant and numerous, add much to the agreeableneſs of its ſituation, and render the public meetings brilliant and faſhionable. Avington, the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Chandos; the Grange, belonging to the Earl of Northington, amongſt many

many others, afford amuſement and hoſpitality to the curious and ſpeculative traveller.

The hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalene, about a mile eaſt of the city well deſerves our obſervation. It is ſo antient, that no traces can be diſcovered, either of its foundation or founder.

It appears from the beſt authority, that the maſter and the brethren had not only a handſome ſubſiſtance, but very good lodgings, only part of which, with the maſter's houſe, now remains. Adjoining to this, on the ſouth, is the Chapel, which is in the clear ſeventy-ſeven feet long, and twenty-ſix wide, It conſiſts of three ailes, and the roof is ſupported by two rows of columns, five on each ſide, with pointed arches: and the windows are ſuch as are commonly called Gothic. Only the ſhell of this building, (which was formerly an elegant one) is at preſent ſtanding. It is large enough as appears from the above dimenſions, to contain a great number of people. It ſeems therefore to have been deſigned not for the Maſter and Almsfolks only, but for others likewiſe; and that multitudes went thither formerly, is evident from the oblations made at the box, which amounted to a conſiderable ſum annually. Theſe buildings alone are at preſent within the walls of the hoſpital; but before the firſt Dutch war, in the reign of Charles II. there was the alms-houſe inhabited by the brethren and ſiſters, which joined to the maſter's lodgings northward, and extended towards the eaſt of them ninety feet; and towards the weſt ſeventy eight feet; which,

which, together with twenty-eight feet, the depth of the maſter's houſe, made its whole length 196 feet; and the depth of it was twenty-ſix; ſo that every one of the poor people had lodgings about twenty-four feet in front, and twenty-ſix feet in depth. The barn, which now ſtands on the north eaſt corner of the ground within the walls, was part of the alms-houſe, which was continued on from thence weſtward, ſo as to make the whole length above-mentioned.

Here ſeems alſo proviſion to have been made at once for the pleaſure and profit of this little ſociety; for they had two gardens, the one called the Pear-tree garden, and the other the Mount-garden, on the eaſt ſide of the hoſpital. And they had beſides within their walls to the weſt, at leaſt two acres of land, on part of which probably ſtood their barn, ſtables, &c. South of the chapel was their burying ground. Without the walls of the hoſpital adjoining to them, they had ſixteen acres of land, which might, in ſome degree, ſupply them with corn; and they had paſture for 120 ewes, and ſix rams, from which their table was furniſhed. They kept the whole in their own hands, and here the maſter and poor lived together.

In the war between Charles I. and his parliament, the hoſpital ſuffered conſiderably from the King's troops. Out of its little flock of ſheep it loſt 36, which were killed by the ſoldiers: the reſt by order of the maſter were conveyed away for preſervation to the diſtance of 16 miles. A large quantity

quantity of corn was ſtolen, and the great gates, doors, barns, ſtables, and almoſt all the timber they could find, was burned. The chapel did not eſcape their fury: The ſeats, the communion table, the wainſcot, and in ſhort, whatever was combuſtible was committed to the flames, and after all this outrage, they converted the houſe of God into a ſtable for their horſes.

In the Dutch war (1665) the Government was diſtreſſed for a place, in which the priſoners might be confined. Magdalene Hoſpital was judged to be fit for the purpoſe. The ſituation was healthy, a city at hand to ſupply them with proviſions, the buildings were large, and there was a conſiderable quantity of ground ſurrounded by walls, in which the priſoners might take the air. An order therefore, ſigned by the King and Lord Arlington was diſpatched, commanding the Maſter to remove the Alms-folk*, from the Hoſpital, that the Dutch priſoners of war might be admitted into it, and to provide lodgings for the poor people in Wincheſter at the king's expence. The order was obeyed, and the Winter following, the Dutch burned all the timber they could find; and before they left the Hoſpital, did great damage to the Maſter's houſe, and demoliſhed the Alms-houſe. They treated the Chapel as the troops of Charles the Firſt had done. The Chapel bell, all the iron bars, and lead about the chimneys of the Brothers and Siſters rooms were carried away. In ſhort,

* Alms-women by miſtake in the Order.

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the Hoſpital was ruined; it never recovered from this deſolation; and the Maſter, Brethren, and Siſters never returned to it afterwards.

An humble petition was preſented to his Majeſty repreſenting the damage which the Society had ſuſtained, and praying relief. The eſtimate of the expence of re-building the Alms-houſe was 650l. the allowance made by Government was 100l.

We forgot to mention, that theſe poor people were obliged to leave their houſes in the Winter, A lodging, indeed, was to be provided for them, in this city; but this piece of humanity, in all likelihood, prove fatal to them. For, the plague was in Wincheſter, if not when they quitted the Hoſpital, at leaſt in the March following, and probably ſwept them away, with many others of the inhabitants. So dearly did they pay for their obedience.

May we here for a moment ſtop, and be thankful for the bleſſings of a legal government---that we cannot be inſtantly turned out of our houſes by a miniſterial, or even a royal mandate. Let thoſe perſons who wiſh for the return of the golden days of Charles the II. enjoy the invaluable privilege of having no home; or, which is the ſame thing, no ſure habitation for a ſingle day.

Although the antiquities of the foregoing Hoſpital with its founder are ſomewhat obſcure, yet we have the pleaſure to find, that thoſe of St. Croſs which is ſituated about a mile ſouth of the city, are

are much more evident and certain; its charter of foundation, and moſt of its records being ſtill extant. It was originally founded by Henry de Blois, Biſhop of Wincheſter, in the year of Salvation 1132, for the health of his own ſoul; and thoſe of his relations, and of the Kings of England. The founder's inſtitutions, requires, that thirteen poor men ſo decayed and paſt their ſtrength that without charitable aſſiſtance they cannot maintain themſelves, ſhall have continual habitation in the Hoſpital, and be provided with proper cloathing, and beds ſuitable to their infirmities. That they ſhall have a daily allowance of good wheat bread, good ſmall beer, three meſſes each for dinner, and one for ſupper. But in caſe any one of theſe ſhall happen to recover his health and ſtrength, he ſhall then be reſpectfully diſcharged, and another admitted in his place. That beſides theſe thirteen poor brethren, one hundred other poor, of modeſt behaviour, and the moſt indigent that may be found, ſhall be received daily at dinner, and have each a loaf of common bread, one meſs, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them the remains of their meat and drink after dinner. The founder alſo ordained other charities to be diſtributed among the poor in general, as the revenues of the hoſpital ſhould be able to bear, the whole of which was to be applied to ſuch uſes.

The endowment of this hoſpital was not altogether derived from the founder's own private fortune, but conſiſted principally in a donation of

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ſeveral conſiderable rectories, &c. belonging to his dioceſe, or that were under his patronage*, the greateſt part of which, though granted to the hoſpital by the expreſs terms of the Charter of Foundation, were, notwithſtanding, only made ſubject to the payment of certain annual penſions; the reſt were appropriated to the hoſpital†.

* The churches of Ferreham, [with the manor of Aſhton] Nutteſſelynge, Melebroch, Twyford, Henton, Alwareſtock, Exton, Huſſeborne, Wytcherche, Chilbalton, Wodehay, Awelton, [or Aulton in Canyngmerſh, Com. Wilts] Wyeteney, [or Wytney, Oxfordſh.] Stocton, [Wilts] Ovyngton with their appertenancies, and dependencies; and the tythes of the Lordſhip of Waltham, and other rents aſſigned in the city of Wincheſter, are ſpecified in the Charter of Foundation. To theſe were afterwards added by the Founder, the churches of Waltham, Upham, Baghurſt, and Farle.

† "Licet in iſta Charta contineantur diverſæ donationes eccleſiarum fact. domui Sanct Crucis predictæ, niæhilominus dicta domus nullas earum habet ſibi appropriatas præter eccleſias ae Huſborne, Whitcherche, Fareham, et Twyford, cum Capellis; ſed habet ex eis certas penſiones, ut ſuperius dictum eſt. De eccleſia vero de Wyteneye nihil omnio percipit. i. e. Though different donations made to the forementioned Houſe of St. Croſs, be contained in the Charter [of Foundation,] nevertheleſs the ſaid Houſe has none of them appropriated to it, except the churches of Huſborne, Whitchurch, Fareham and Twyford, with their chapels; it has out of theſe abovementioned, certain Penſions, but from the church of Wyteney, it receives nothing." MS. penes Dom. Epiſ. Wint. f. 2. See alſo Lowth's Life of Wykeham, p. 74.

The revenues of the hoſpital of St. Croſs appear, by an old record of inquiſition to have amounted originally to 250l. per annum; in Wykeham's time, they were ſaid by him in his letters to the Pope, to be above 300l per annum; and were afterwards proved by the teſtimony of one of the Stewards, co-temporary with Wykeham, and by ſeveral others, to have exceeded in his time 400l. per annum: the whole of which were free from all taxes both to the King and Pope, as being entirely appropriated to the uſe and benefit of the poor; except 7l. 4s. 6d. per annum, which was the valuation of the maſter's portion.

The particular allowances to the poor, according to the above-mentioned record of inquiſition, were as follows: each of the thirteen ſecular brethren, were allowed daily one loaf of good wheaten bread, of five marks weight, that is, three pounds four ounces; one gallon and a half of good ſmall beer; a ſufficient quantity of pottage; three meſſes at dinner, viz. one meſs called Mortrell, made of milk and waſtelbread*, one meſs of fleſh or fiſh, and one pittance as the day ſhould require; and one meſs for ſupper, the whole of which was then

By Waſtelbread was probably underſtood a better ſort of bread, ſo denominated from a Waſtel, the veſſel or baſket in which it was made, or carried, or weighed; as ſeems probable from the following paſſage: "Octo panes, in Waſtellis, ponderis cujuſlibet Waſtelli unius miche conventualis." Regiſt. Wyke. p. iii. B. fol. 177. See Lowth's Life of Wykeham, p. 76.

valued

valued at 17d. q. a week; and in Wykeham's time, at 3d. a day. On ſix holidays in the year they had white bread and ale, in the ſame quantities; and one of their meſſes was roaſt meat, or fiſh of a better ſort; and on the eves of thoſe holidays, and that of the founder's obit, they had an extraordinary allowance of four gallons of ale among them.

The hundred caſual poor, were fed in a place called *Hundred-menneſhalle*; each of them had a loaf of inferior bread of five marks weight, three quarts of ſmall beer, a ſufficient quantity of pottage, or a meſs of pulſe, one herring, or two pilchards, or two eggs, or one farthing's worth of cheeſe; value 3d. q. per week: out of which hundred poor were always thirteen of the poorer ſcholars of the great grammar-ſchool of Wincheſter, ſent by the ſchoolmaſter. On the anniverſary of the founder's obit, Auguſt 9, being the eve of St. Lawrence, three hundred poor were received at the hoſpital; to each of the firſt hundred were given one loaf and one meſs of the ſame ſort with thoſe of the brethren's ordinary allowance, and three quarts of beer; the ſecond hundred received the uſual hundred-men's allowance, and to each of the third hundred, was given half a loaf of the brethren's bread. On ſix holidays in the year, the hundred men had each a loaf of the better ſort of bread, and a double meſs. Beſides theſe, there were maintained in the hoſpital, a

Steward, with his Clerk, and two ſervants, and two horſes; a porter, nine ſervants, two teams of ſix horſes each, and two carters.

The founder had conſtituted in the year 1157, the Maſter and Brethren of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, to be Guardians and Adminiſtrators of his hoſpital of St. Croſs, ſaving to the Biſhop of Wincheſter his canonical juriſdiction. A diſpute ariſing between Richard Toclive, biſhop of Wincheſter, (immediate ſucceſſor to the founder) and the Maſter and Brethren of St. John of Jeruſalem, concerning the adminiſtration of the Hoſpital; Henry II. interpoſed, and by his mediation an agreement was made between them. The Maſter and Brethren ceded to the Biſhop and his ſucceſſors thé adminiſtration of the Hoſpital; and the Biſhop gave them the impropriation of the churches of Mordon and Hanniton, for the payment of fifty three marks per annum, and procuring them a diſcharge from the penſion of ten marks, two wax candles, and ten pounds of wax, paid to the monks of St. Swithin for the hoſpital of St. Croſs, by compoſition between them and the brethren of that hoſpital, made in the lifetime of the founder.

Soon after this reconciliation, biſhop Toclive, out of regard to God, and for the health of the King's ſoul and his own, (appriſed that the revenues of the hoſpital were ſufficient for the maintenance of many more poor, and ought not to be converted to other uſes) ordered, that over and above

above the number inſtituted by the founder, one hundred additional poor ſhould alſo be fed every day at the hoſpital, with the ſame proviſions and allowances, as were granted by the founder to the hundred poor men abovementioned. This agreement is dated April 10th, 1185, and was made at Dover in the preſence of the King, and atteſted by him. It does not ſeem, however, to have been of any long continuance; for it ceaſed long before Wykeham's time, and inſtead of it by what authority is uncertain) was introduced an eſtabliſhment of four prieſts, thirteen ſecular clerks, and ſeven choriſters, who were maintained by the hoſpital for the performance of divine ſervice in the church. The four prieſts dined at the maſter's table, and had each a ſtipend of 13s. 4d. and the whole allowance to each was valued at 3l. 6s. 8d. per annum; the thirteen clerks had each daily one loaf of wheat bread, weight ſixty-one ſhillings and eight-pence, or 3 lb. 1 oz. three quarts of beer, and one meſs of fleſh or fiſh of the brethren, was allotted to two of them, value 10d. q. a week; the ſeven choriſters had each one loaf of the common family bread, and one meſs, or the fragments of the maſter's table and common-hall, ſo as to have a ſufficient proviſion value 5d. per week, and they were taught at ſchool in the Hoſpital.

Such was the original inſtitution and oeconomy of this Hoſpital, which though hitherto well obſerved in general, and conſtantly maintained with regard to the abovementioned particulars, yet in

proceſs of time it was materially injured by the avarice of ſeveral of its maſters. Among this number John Edyndon, nephew to the Biſhop of Wincheſter of that name, is particularly remarked as having conſidered his office in the light of an eccleſiaſtical benefice, rather than the maſterſhip of an hoſpital, and a place of truſt, and who is ſuppoſed to have converted to his own private purpoſes, great part of thoſe revenues which were deſigned for theſe pious and charitable uſes, contrary to the canons, and to the founder's inſtitution.

During the time Wykeham held this Hoſpital in ſequeſtration, he recovered many of its original charters, bulls, and inſtruments, which had been ſuffered to remain in the hands of the hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem; he re-inſtated the charity in all its ancient rights, re-eſtabliſhed its primitive deſign and inſtitution; and in ſhort, he completely reſtored its buildings, eſtates and revenues, out of that ſtate of ruin and diſſipation, to which he found it had been reduced. Cardinal Beaufort, who immediately ſucceeded Wykeham, in the biſhoprick of Wincheſter, having reſolved to diſpoſe of a conſiderable ſum in charitable purpoſes, choſe rather to make an enlargement of this Hoſpital, than to erect a new one of his own. He therefore made a very great additional endowment to it, for the maintenance of two prieſts, thirty five brethren, and three ſiſters, excluſive of thoſe of the original foundation, and built lodgings for them, in the year 1444. To this new eſtabliſh-

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ment, he gave the title of Domus Eleemoſinaria Nobilis Paupertatis; i. e. The Alms-houſe of Noble Poverty: by which it appears, that he deſigned it for the relief of decayed gentlemen. Its endowment conſiſted of manors, &c. of the yearly value of 500l. granted to it by Henry VI. in conſideration of the ſum of 13350 marks, paid to him by the founder, who afterwards added to them, the impropriations of Crundall, and ſeveral other Churches of his dioceſe and patronage.

The hoſpital though conſiderably diminiſhed in its revenues, perhaps in a great meaſure by the ſame means, as thoſe of St Mary Magdalene, ſtill ſubſiſts upon the remains of both endowments, which at preſent maintains a Maſter and nine poor Brethren, who enjoy their places during life. The allowance of theſe nine poor brethren, is one pound of meat a day, three quarts of good ſmall beer, and five loaves of Wheat bread, twenty-four ounces each; beſides which, they have, on many particular days in the year, certain additional allowances of meat and drink; and ſix-pence weekly.

There are likewiſe four out-penſioners upon this foundation, who enjoy a ſtipend of ten pounds per annum each, during life: The ſum of twenty-five ſhillings is alſo diſtributed among the poor, every year, being the remaining part of the revenue formerly appropriated to the feeding of the poor in hundred-menneſhalle. And, on ſix particular eves in the year, are given away at the ſaid

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Hoſpital, a certain quantity of loaves, of good wheaten bread, of the value of one penny each, to the poor people in and about the neighbourhood. Moreover, there is allowed daily to the porter of the ſaid Hoſpital a certain quantity of bread and beer, for the refreſhment of poor travellers, and way-faring men, who are entitled to knock at the door of the porter's lodge, and claim the relief of a piece of White bread, and a cup of beer; a donation which is continued at this day.

The buildings belonging to this foundation conſiſt of one extenſive irregular court, which has a beautifully rural effect, and all together exhibits a piece of venerable antiquity. The church, which is a curious remain of Saxon Architecture, was built in the reign of King Stephen, by the firſt founder; it is in the form of a Croſs, and conſiſts of three iles, with a tranſept or croſs ile. The roof is remarkably lofty, and is ſupported by round maſſive pillars, with round headed arches, ſtronger than the Doric or Tuſcan: and there are ſome paintings upon the pillars and walls, of the ſame kind with thoſe in the Cathedral, and the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene. The iles from the altar to the weſt-door, are 150 feet in length; and the tranſept is 120. The Chancel is exceedingly neat, and is paved with marble: and on each ſide of the altar, are handſome ſcreens of ſpire word carved in ſtone, and neatly ornamented. Upon a deſk on the left ſide of the Chancel, are carved the

the names of all the officers belonging to the hoſpital about the year 1575; among which are thoſe of a chanter and ſinging men; which formerly officiated in it? but at preſent there is no proviſion for a choir.

The great weſt-window of this church is built in a very ornamental ſtile, and was formerly an elegant one; as is obvious from the remains of ſome curious painted glaſs, with which it was once furniſhed. There remains nothing in it, at preſent legible, or at leaſt intelligible, except the words Nicholas Bedford. A window in the eaſt ſide of the north tranſept, was formerly ornamented in the ſame ſtile, and there ſtill remains an Ave Maria, with ſome fragments, under which is "Orate pro anima Ricardi Buteſhall, i. e. Pray for the ſoul of Richard Buteſhall." He was maſter of this Hoſpital, in the year 1346. And in the ſouth window of the croſs ile, are theſe arms, viz. Gules, three Lions heads paſſant, fleur de lis reverſed, or three eagles quartering Barry, and a chief. On the roof of the Nave, are two cheverons between three roſes, the arms of Wykeham; alſo the arms of France and England quartered. There is a coat of arms between theſe two, which is defaced.

The lodging rooms of the poor people, adjoin to the church, at the weſt end of the ſouth-ile, and after forming an angle, extend from North to South, and form the whole weſtern ſide of the court. The North ſide conſiſts of the maſter's houſe

houſe which is ſpacious and elegant, the refectory, or brethren's hall, and the gate-way. In the windows of the refectory, are theſe arms, viz. Argent. A croſs pat. S. Quartering France and England. A bord. Gobon. In this hall, the brethren meet to ſhare their allowance; and on ſome certain days in the year, they dine and ſup together in common. The gate way before-mentioned, is formed in a ſquare ſtately tower, over which is a room called the Founder's chamber. The North front of the tower is embelliſhed with three niches; in one of which remains the effigies of Cardinal Beaufort, in the act of adoration to another figure now deſtroyed. Beneath theſe on each ſide of the gateway are the ſame arms as laſt mentioned, for the Cardinal; who is ſuppoſed to have built the gateway, the refectory, the maſter's houſe, and all the lodgings on the weſt ſide of the court, and the porter's lodge. The whole eaſt ſide of the court from the porter's lodge, to the north tranſept of the church, conſiſts of a cloiſter, over which is a gallery, or range of decayed apartments, ſuppoſed to be a part of the lodging rooms of the poor people on the original foundation of Henry de Blois, and who were probably in proceſs of time forced out by the maſter and brethren of the latter foundation; or by the decay of their lodgings and revenues, which might have become no longer able to receive and ſupport them. Againſt the walls of this gallery, is inſcribed, "Dilexi ſapientiam R. S. 1503; i. e. I have "coveted Wiſdom." R. S. for Robert, or Roger Sherborne

Sherborne, maſter of this Hoſpital; who was alſo preferred from hence to the Biſhoprick of St. Davids. He was afterwards biſhop of Chicheſter, and founded in that cathedral church, four prebends, for which place thoſe only are qualified, who are or have been Fellows of New College, Oxford. On the outſide of the Cloiſter, is this inſcription; "Henricus Compton, Epiſcopus, i. e. Henry Compton, biſhop." He was alſo maſter of this Hoſpital, and from hence promoted, A. D. 1674, to the See of Oxford, and afterwards to that of London.

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The Names of the Churches or Chapels, which where in Wincheſter and its Suburbs, about the year 1282, taken from the Regiſter of John de Pontiſſara, Biſhop of Wincheſter.

1 ST. PETER'S, without Eaſt gate; in the patronage of the Prior and Convent of St. Dennis, near Southampton; not taxed, but there is a penſion of vs. tenths 6d.

2 St. John's upon the Hill, in the ſame patronage, taxed xv marks, tenth xxs. penſion vi marks.

3 All Saints, in the Vineyards, ſuppoſed to have been without the walls near North-gate; patr. of the Abbeſs and Convent of St. Mary, Winton.

4 St. Nicholas, without King's gate.

5 St. Valericus.

6 St. Martin's, Parchment-ſtreet, patr. of the Abbeſs and Convent of St. Mary, Wherwell, t. xls.

7 St. Michael's in King'sgate-ſtreet, patr. of the Biſhop of Wincheſter, taxed lxs. Pontiff. R.

8 St Mary Kalendar, over againſt the Pent-houſe, patr. of the Biſhop of Wincheſter. xls.

9 St. Peter's White-bread,* patr. of the Abbot and Convent of Hyde, not taxed, penſion vis. tenths ivd. taxed afterwards xxs.

* Suppoſed to have ſtood in the late Mr. Peſtle's garden, in a ſtreet which formerly ran from Staple-garden by the ſide of the Three Tuns, into the Back-lane behind the George.



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10 St. Peter's, without South-gate.
11 St. Margaret's, ſaid to have been in Gar-ſtreet, patr. Biſhop of Wincheſter.
12 St. Paul's, in the ſame ſtreet; and the ſame patronage.
13 St. Mary's, in Tanner-ſtreet, Lower-brooks.
14 St. Georges, Silver-hill; in the patr. of the Abbot and Convent of Hyde; vii marks, penſion xd. tenths ix. ivd. tenths 1d.
15 All-Saints in Gold-ſtreet, (South-gate ſtreet); ſaid to have ſtood in Mr. Sheldon's garden; the patr. Biſhop of Wincheſter, (as ſuppoſed)
16 St. Michael's, in Alward-ſtreet.
17 St. Rombald's; patr. the Biſhop of Wincheſter; not taxed. penſion iiis. tenths iiid.
18 St. Martin's in Alward-ſtreet.
19 St. Mary's without Eaſt-gate
20 St. Boniface's, ſuppoſed to have been in Gold (now South-gate) ſtreet.
21 St. Petroce's, in Calpe (now St. Thomas's) ſtreet; the official of the Biſhop of Wincheſter, xxs.
22 St. Nicholas, without the wall.
23 St. Nicholas, near the fiſhes, probably in Gold (now South-gate) ſtreet; patronage the Biſhop of Wincheſter, (as ſuppoſed).
24 St. Clement's South-gate-ſtreet, where the Blackſmith's ſhop now is.
25 St. Mary's in the Church-yard; the Sacriſt of the Cathedral Church, (as ſuppoſed).

26 St. John's in the Ivy, in Tanner ſtreet, (now Lower Brooks,.

27 All Saints, Bok-ſtrete (now Buſkèt-lane,) if it be the Church of Buckſtrete mentioned in Beaufort's Regiſter, not taxed; penſion xiid. tenths id.

28 St. Michael's in Jury-ſtreet; patr. the Abbot and Convent of Hyde, not taxed: penſion xiid. tenths 1d.

29 St. Martin's in Gar-ſtreet, (now Bowling-green-lane,)

30 St. Martins' in Wode-ſtreet; (ſaid to have been from the Bell-Inn, Northwards.)

31 St. Martin's in the Ditch; ſuppoſed to have been without Weſt-gate patr. the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

32 St. Swithin's over King's-gate; patr. of the Archdeacon of Surry.

33 St. Mary's, near Gold (now Southgate ſtreet.)

34 St. John's of the hoſpital, (St. John's Houſe or rather the School)

35 St. Pancrace, ſaid to have been in Wonger-ſtreet, i, e. Middle-brooks; patr. the Biſhop of Wincheſter; xls. beſides a penſion of 1vs.

36 St. Swithin's, in Mulward-ſtreet.

37 St. Peter's in Cole-brook-ſtreet; patr. the Abbeſs and Convent of St. Mary, Winton, xis.

38 St, Stephen's near Wolveſey vi marks, tenths viiis. viiid.

39 St. Peter's in the Shambles (i. e. St. Peter's ſtreet; patr, the Biſhop of Wincheſter, xls.

40

40 St. James's of the White Monaſtery, the burying ground of the Papiſts; patr. the Biſhop of Wincheſter, cs. tenths xs.

41 St. Bartholomew's, in the Court of Hyde, (now Hyde Church); patr. the Abbot and Convent of Hyde; x marks, tenths xiiis. ivd.

42 St. Anaſtatius*, ſuppoſed to have been near Weſt-gate without the city wall; patr. Biſhop of Wincheſter; not taxed, penſion, vs tenths vid.

43. Chapel of Wyke, or Chapel de Walle,† ſaid to have been without Weſt-gate, near Mr. Holloway's garden that was; patr. the Biſhop of Wincheſter, xv marks, tenths xxs.

44 St. Maurice's in High-ſtreet; patr. the Biſhop of Wincheſter, vi marks, tenths viiis. viiid.

St. Mary's of the Linen Web.

46 St. Lawrence's, near the market; patr. the Abbot and Convent of Hyde, ix marks, tenths xiis. taxed afterwards at ls.

47 St. Martin's in Wynehall, patr. of the Biſhop of Wincheſter, xii marks, tenths xvis.

* Part of the wall of this church is now ſtanding; and adjoins to the Weſt-gate, on the North.

† There is mentioned in this Regiſter, (if we remember right) "Sancta Maria de Valle vel de Vallibus," [which we think was this chapel] "cum Capelle de Wyke." And we find in Beaufort's Regiſter, "Eccleſiæ beate Marie de Valle cum Capelle."

Names of Churches from Wykeham's Regiſter.

48 St. Mary's, over Northgate, in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Hyde.
49 St. Michaels, in Vico Carnificum, now St. Peter's-ſtreet, patr. of the Prior and Convent of St Dennis, near Southampton.
50 St. Mary's de Walda.
51 The Chapel of our Lady of Weſt-gate, ſaid to have ſtood on the ſouth ſide of the gate.
52 St. Alphegus, in Calpe (now St Thomas's) ſtreet toward the north end, xxs.
53 St. Martin's in the ſame ſtreet.
54 The Chapel of St. Gertrude,* taxed x marks, tenths xiiis. ivd.
55 The Chapel of the Holy Trinity.
56 The Church of St. Ruwold, taxed at iis.
57 St. Saviour's Church.
58 St. Swithin's in Fleſhmonger (now St. Peter's) ſtreet.
59 St. Swithin's, in Shulworth-ſtreet; (Upper-Brooks.)
60 St. John's of Port-Latine, in Bukke-ſtreet, Buſket-lane.
61 The Church of St. Andrew, in Gar-ſtreet, Bowling-green-lane.

* It is not abſolutely certain that this Chapel was in Wincheſter or its ſuburbs: but from its ſituation in the Regiſter, it ſeems highly probable that it was.

62

62 St Mary Wode's Church, the door caſe of which is now to be ſeen cloſe to the Bell-Inn.

Names of the Churches from Beaufort's Regiſter.

63 St. Martin's in Vico Carnificum, St. Peter's ſtreet.

64 St. Martin's in the ſame.

It is poſſible that ſome of theſe Churches may have been mentioned twice under different names: for inſtance, St. Mary of the Linen Web, in Pontiſſara, may be our Lady of Weſtgate, in Wykeham's Reg. St. John in the Ivy, in Tanner-ſtreet, may be the St. John of Port Latine of Buck-ſtreet. If it ſtood at the corner of Buſket-lane, towards the Lower-Brooks, it might be ſaid to ſtand in either of thoſe ſtreets. So that the churches in Wincheſter and its ſuburbs, might nor be quite ſo numerous as they appear to have been by this liſt. But they muſt have been very near it. For ſuch inſtances as we have mentioned are extremely few. So that we cannot help being aſtoniſhed at the multitude of Churches which were in Wincheſter in ancient times. And the more ſo, when we reflect that the religious houſes with which this city abounded, had (many of them if not all) chapels of their own, which we have taken no notice of.

But

But though the multitude of thoſe ſacred p'aces be ſurpriſing, we are not to imagine, that all the churches and chapels which appear upon our liſt exiſted together.—One might riſe out of the ruins of another; and this conſideration may a little abate our aſtoniſhment. Yet forty-eight, mentioned in Pontiſſara's Regiſter, did certainly co-exiſt—but we may venture to aſſert, that 62 (which is our whole number) never did. Perhaps the medium between 62 and 48, may bring us nearer to the truth,

The following is a liſt of the decayed Streets in the city of Wincheſter, taken from the Archives in the Tower of London, dated Anno 30 Hen. VI. 1452.

Firſt, Juri ſtrete, whereynne were iiii ſcoure houſe-holdes, and now b.n but ii.

Item. Fleſhmonger ſtrete, whereynn were ſevenſcore houſholdes, and now ben but ii.

Item. Pariſhment ſtrete, whereynn were ſixty houſholdes, and now ben ben but iiii.

Item. Colebroke ſtrete, whereynn were eightſcore houſholdes. and now ben but xvi.

Item. Calpe ſtrete, whereynn were one hundred houſholdes, and now ben but vi.

Item. Gold ſtrete, whereynn were ſevenſcore houſholdes, and now ben but viii.

Item. Burden ſtrete, whereynn were ſixty houſeholdes, and now is never oon.

Item.

Item. Shulworth ſtrete, whereynn were ſeventy houſholdes, and now ben but iiii.

Item. Bukke ſtrete, whereynn were forty houſeholdes, and now ben but ii.

Item. Myneſtre ſtrete, whereynn were fourſcore and ten houſholdes, and now ben but iiii.

Item. Gar ſtrete, whereynn were one hundred houſholdes, and now is never oon.

The number of houſeholdes that ben fallen is 1040, and theire ben fallen within the ſame citee, ſcith the laſt parliament holden there, fourſcore houſholdes and oon.

Theiſe ben the pariſhe Churches, that ben fallen down within the ſaid citee.

The church of Saint Saviour in Burden ſtrete
The church of our Lady, in ditto
The church of St Michael in Juri ſtrete
The church of Saint Michael in Fleſhmonger ſtrete
The church of Saint Swithin, in ditto
The church of St Martine, in Pariſhment ſtrete.
The church of Saint Swithin, in Shulworth ſtrete.
The church of St. John of Port Latine, in Bukke ſtrete
The church of Saint Martine, in Minſtre ſtrete
The church of Saint Alphage, in Calpe ſtrete
The church of Saint Petroke, in ditto
The church of St. Nicholas, in Golde ſtrete
The church of Saint Boniface, in ditto
The church of St. Margarette, in Gar ſtrete
The church of Saint Andrew, in ditto
The church of Saint Paule in ditto
The church of Saint John in the Ivy, in Tanner ſtrete

The Number xvii Churches.

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